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## U.S. Urges NATO to Extend Range Of Nuclear Arms

By Walter Pincus

WASHINGTON, June 12 (UPI) — The Carter administration is using a new theater-defense strategy to urge NATO to extend the range of its nuclear weapons. The strategy is to replace present nuclear weapons in Western Europe with intermediate-range nuclear missiles — the Pershing-2 — capable of reaching targets in the Soviet Union.

In the SALT-2 negotiations, Moscow insisted that the range of U.S. missiles be limited to 300 miles, at least for the next three years, so that they would be unable to reach Soviet territory from Western Europe. U.S. weapons designers turned to the Pershing-2, a 400-mile-range missile which was not limited by SALT. The range was increased, and the extended-range Pershing-2 was born.

Getting It Accepted  
Development of the system was the easiest part of the problem. Getting it accepted by the NATO countries on whose soil it would be based was to be more difficult. The West Germans, who first raised public concern over the SS-20 deployment, made it known that they would base the new missile on their soil only if another continental NATO country did the same.

That was the exact position that they had taken on neutron weapons, and neither the Netherlands nor Belgium would go along. U.S. negotiators seek to impress those two countries with the differences between neutron weapons and the Pershing-2, which is designed to strike deep in enemy territory and not on allied soil. In addition, it would be deployed in response to a Soviet weapon. The names of countries which accepted it on their soil would be kept secret.

The last NATO maneuvers featured mock use of a long-range NATO missile. For the first time in many such exercises, there was no simulated explosion of NATO nuclear weapons on allied territory. To defuse the expected Soviet response, U.S. officials want the proposed theater arms limitation package to say something about forward-based systems, which have long been a concern of the Russians. All but unknown to the U.S. public, these nuclear-armed fighter planes ring the Soviet Union and have been identified as an issue that must be dealt with in SALT-3.

closed session of the Senate Services Committee on Feb. 10. Alexander Haig, commander of NATO forces, reported Soviet advantage, especially in long-range theater nuclear weapons, according to the recently declassified transcript. The Pentagon to the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, effort to win NATO acceptance of the new missile as important in maintaining the alliance's viability. An official said.

**Berlin Newspaper  
Upied by Leftists**  
LIN, June 12 (AP) — Supporters of about 70 alleged and of terrorists occupied the pages of a leftist daily in West today. A group wanted the newspaper to publish statements by prisoners explaining their motives and why many of them are hunger strikers.

**Kissinger Felt 'Moral Obligation'  
To Help Shah's Move to Mexico**  
COLUMBIA, S.C., June 12 (AP) — Secretary of State Henry Kissinger said he acted in the "national dignity" in the deposed Shah of Iran's move to Mexico on Sunday. Kissinger said he felt "a moral obligation to show the world that Americans stand by" of the United States. He denied reports that he went to the Bahamas, where Shah Mohammed Reza Pahlavi and his family had been living, then flew to Mexico with the Shah. "I was never in the Bahamas. I was never in Mexico. I did it all by telephone" from a Washington office, Mr. Kissinger said yesterday in an interview after speaking at a \$100-a-plate dinner here in honor of Republican Sen. Strom Thurmond. "I have not seen the Shah since he left office," Mr. Kissinger added. He said that he had appealed to Mexican President Jose Lopez Portillo to give the Shah refuge "because, unfortunately, our own government wouldn't do anything."

The Shah left the Bahamas on Sunday. He had previously lived in Egypt and Morocco since leaving Iran on Jan. 19. "I felt it was a question of the national dignity of the United States," Mr. Kissinger said of his intervention. "It was a question of humanity, not a question of political support. When the [Carter] administration didn't act, I felt, as the last secretary of state, I had an obligation to do it."

**Armenians Protest  
Police Price Rise**  
YEREVAN, June 12 (AP) — A Panama National Guard bar gas yesterday in dispersing drivers who were chased by students and other residents they stalled their cars at key points and tied up traffic for hours to protest gasoline price rises.

There were no arrests and no injuries or damage. The price of gasoline rose from \$1.15 to \$1.47 a gallon, regular from \$1.05 to \$1.37.



Bryan Allen is accompanied by boatloads of journalists as he pedals his Gossamer Albatross over the English Channel.

## Pedal-Powered Aircraft Crosses Channel



The Gossamer Albatross stays just above the waves as it approaches the French coast.

Embodied Strong, Patriotic American

## John Wayne Is Dead of Cancer at 72

LOS ANGELES, June 12 (UPI) — John Wayne is dead at 72.

The man who, in a half-century of movies, became an international symbol of the strong, patriotic American died of cancer yesterday at UCLA Medical Center.

He had been hospitalized since May 1 in the latest of a series of bouts with cancer. In January, doctors reportedly found a gallbladder tumor, his cancerous stomach and associated lymph nodes had been removed.

He fought for life until the end. "He would not take much medication," a hospital spokesman said. "He wanted to be awake when he died. He would tolerate the pain just to be near his family." His children were at his side when he died. Wayne, universally called "The Duke," died at 5:30 p.m. As it became clear that death was approaching for the rugged, rumbling-voiced actor, he was given many honors: Congress and Pres-

ident Carter authorized a special gold medal of the kind given to such national figures as the Wright Brothers. He made his final public appearance at the Academy Awards ceremony in April, drawing an emotional, standing ovation from his peers when he strode out to present the Oscar for best picture. "Stagecoach" and "Red River," and he won an Oscar as best actor for "True Grit" in 1969. Yet some of the best films he made told stories far from the wilds of the West, such as "The Quiet Man" and "The Long Voyage Home."

In the last decades of his career, Wayne became an American folk figure — hero to some, villain to others — for his outspoken views, opinions that were as quick on the tongue as his gun was on the set. A political conservative (although he scorned politics as a personal way of life), he enthusiastically supported Richard Nixon, Barry Goldwater, Spiro Agnew, Ronald Reagan and others who fought for his concept of Americanism and anti-Communism.

But for millions, the man really existed only on the big screen. He had not created the western, with its clear-cut conflicts between good and bad, right and wrong, but it was impossible to mention the word "western" without thinking of the Duke.

By the early 1960s, 161 of his films had grossed \$350 million, and he had been paid as much as \$666,000 to make a film, although in his early days, his salary ran to no more than two or three figures a week.

Divided Opinions  
It was rarely a simple matter to find a unanimous opinion on Wayne, whether it had to do with his acting or his politics. Film critics were lavish in praise of him in some roles and shrugged wearily as they panned less notable efforts; one, apparently overexposed to westerns, angered him by commenting, "It never Wayne but it

His pictures made him one of the great box-office draws of all time, and of critics' complaints of his lack of performing versatility, he was fond of saying, "Nobody likes my acting but the public."

He co-directed and starred in "The Green Berets," a 1968 film that supported the U.S. action in Vietnam. The movie was assailed by many major critics on political and esthetic grounds, but the public apparently did not mind. In six months, it had earned \$1 million beyond its production costs of \$7 million.

As the years passed, Wayne was recognized as a kind of natural resource, and his various critics, political and cinematic, looked on him with more respect. Even Abbie Hoffman, the 60s radical, paid tribute to his uniqueness. And Vincent Canby, film critic of The New York Times, in an otherwise negative review of "The Cowboys" (1972), wrote that "Wayne is, of course, marvellously indestructible, and he has become an almost perfect father figure."

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## Cuts in Taxes And Spending Set in Britain

By James R. Peipert

LONDON, June 12 (AP) — True to its campaign promises, Britain's new Conservative government announced a sharp reduction in personal income taxes today and sweeping cuts in government spending.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer, Sir Geoffrey Howe, said in presenting his first economic measures that his budget was a "turning point" and a "new beginning" aimed at curbing Britain's economic decline by giving people more incentives.

Among the measures announced to the House of Commons was a reduction in the basic rate of income tax from 33 percent to 30 percent and a sharp drop in the top rate from 83 percent to 60 percent, which is about the European average.

By pruning spending in various government departments, the chancellor also said that he hoped to save £1.5 billion (about \$3 billion) this year.

Defense Increases  
But also true to the campaign platform which helped bring Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher's Conservatives to power in the May 3 general election, Sir Geoffrey said that he would increase defense spending by £100 million (more than \$200 million), mainly for new equipment.

The cuts in income taxes and increases in various allowances were the main sweeteners in a rather austere budget which is also expected to increase — at least in the short term — the living costs of the average Briton.

To help make up for revenue lost from income taxes, the chancellor announced a new "unified" rate of value added tax — a heavy sales tax — of 15 percent. Previously, Britons were subject to a two-tier system of value added tax — 8 percent on most purchases but 12.5 percent on luxury items.

The chancellor said that the higher rate of value added tax will mean an increase of 3.5 percent in the retail price index, the key measure of inflation, which ran at 10.1 percent over the year ending in mid-April.

Sir Geoffrey said that the Bank of England was increasing its minimum lending rate — the basis of Britain's interest structure — from 12 to 14 percent in a bid to tighten up the money supply and curb inflation.

The chancellor had some good news for investors in announcing an abolition of dividend controls. The ousted Labor government had limited dividends to 10 percent a year. But Sir Geoffrey said that the Tories would not renew dividend control legislation when it runs out next month.

Vienna Fare  
For Brezhnev:  
Rolls, SALT  
VIENNA, June 12 (Reuters) — Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev has airfreighted a Rolls-Royce to Vienna for his Strategic Arms Limitation Treaty summit meeting with President Carter starting tomorrow.

The black, highly-polished, British-made Rolls arrived yesterday for the SALT summit aboard a special cargo flight of Aeroflot, the Soviet airline, with several Soviet Zil cars and a few German-built Mercedes.

Mr. Brezhnev, a car fancier, has a stable of valuable automobiles in Moscow, including several presented to him by foreign leaders.

A Soviet press officer said: "This is Mr. Brezhnev's personal decision. It will depend on him which car he uses in Vienna. Maybe the cars are needed for other members of his delegation."

Refugees' Gold Sent to Russia  
Hanoi Seems Determined  
To Expel Chinese Minority

By Fox Butterfield

HONG KONG, June 12 (NYT) — Vietnam appears determined to expel almost all of the members of its Chinese minority and is exacting hundreds of millions of dollars from them before their departure, much of it to repay the Soviet Union for aid and arms sales, according to refugees and intelligence sources here.

Despite denials by Vietnamese officials, there is growing evidence that the exodus is being organized by the government. The regime regards the Chinese as of doubtful loyalty and as unproductive city dwellers who are an obstacle to plans for rural development.

A Vietnamese official who is in charge of emigration in Ho Chi Minh City (formerly Saigon) recently told the representative of a foreign relief agency that the government wanted to expel the Chinese as quickly as possible and asked for his help. The Vietnamese official, Vu Hoang, the head of the consular department of the Foreign Ministry, said that 800,000 to 1.2 million Chinese remained in southern Vietnam after the departure of 300,000 in the last year.

Roughly 200,000 others have been expelled or have fled from northern Vietnam in the last 12 months, leaving 50,000, according to a Western diplomat in Hanoi. Since Vietnam's border war with China in February and March, the rate has increased, with 3,000 a day leaving Vietnam in recent weeks, officials said.

Subjected to Harassment  
To encourage the Chinese to depart, they have been subjected to harassment, including the loss of their jobs, school closures, curfews, intimidation by the police and the creation of detention camps.

An International Red Cross official who has worked in Vietnam believes that, as more refugees put out to sea, the likelihood of their reaching a foreign shore is declining. From discussions with leaders of the Chinese community in Ho Chi Minh City, the official calculated that the number who are drowning or dying of exposure, hunger and thirst at sea had risen to 70 percent from 50 percent. The reason, he said, is probably that fewer seaworthy boats are being used.

The traffic in human beings has a double advantage for the Vietnamese government since the police have been collecting 10 tons of gold, or more than \$3,000, from each adult leaving southern Vietnam.

An intelligence report that reached Hong Kong contended that Vietnam has used some of this gold to repay \$100 million to the Soviet Union for its aid and arms sales. Soviet aid to Vietnam amounts to \$1 million to \$2 million a day this year, the diplomat in Hanoi said.

Gold Melted  
The gold collected from the refugees is melted in the Bank of Vietnam in Ho Chi Minh City and shipped to the Bank of Foreign Trade in Hanoi before transport to Moscow, refugees reported. Some gold bearing faint Vietnamese government markings has appeared in Soviet sales in Europe, according to the intelligence report.

In addition, international banking sources here said, foreigners eager to help their Chinese relatives in Vietnam remitted \$242 million to the Bank of Vietnam in Ho Chi Minh City in April, the last month for which figures are available. Most of the money is thought to have been intended to pay for boat passage.

Such an amount, in one month, is more than half of the value of Vietnam's total estimated exports for all of last year, \$416 million. This year, because of the disruption caused by Vietnam's incursion into

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)

Arabs Walk Out  
At ILO Meeting  
GENEVA, June 12 (UPI) — Delegates from other Arab states walked out today when Egyptian Manpower Minister Saad Mohammed Ahmed addressed the annual assembly of the International Labor Organization (ILO).

Yesterday a spokesman for the Palestine Liberation Organization had criticized Egyptian President Anwar Sadat by name. He was ordered by the conference chairman to start again, omitting references to Mr. Sadat.

The conference began last week and runs another two weeks.



Bryan Allen, 26, speaks to newsmen near Cap Gris-Nez, France, after his flight.



John Wayne before entering UCLA Medical Center in January.



## Managua Fighting Rages

## 61 Americans Flown Out of Nicaragua

By Tom Fenton

MANAGUA, June 12 (AP) — A U.S. Air Force transport plane today evacuated 61 Americans, mostly women and children, from this battle-torn Central American capital and flew them to the Panama Canal Zone.

The C-130, which had arrived earlier from the Canal Zone, picked up its passengers — many of them families of U.S. Embassy staff members — at an airstrip here. U.S. officials asked that its location be kept secret for the security of future evacuation operations.

Witnesses reported, meanwhile, that a rocket fired by a government plane destroyed the Managua building housing the only opposition newspaper in Nicaragua, La Prensa.

An attempt to airlift the Americans out yesterday failed when fighting between government troops and guerrillas blocked the road to the airport. Some embassy dependents had been flown out during the weekend.

## Guarded by Marines

Today's evacuation convoy was guarded by U.S. Marines and led by a truckload of Nicaraguan National Guardsmen. The evacuees had spent the night at the hilltop ambassador's residence, Larry Pezzullo, the new ambassador, has not arrived yet to take up his post.

"If we can't get them to the airport, we won't move them," an embassy official had said. "If it's not safe, they won't go anywhere."

President Anastasio Somoza's National Guard, meanwhile, attacked Sandinista guerrillas with planes and armored cars in Managua. Fighting also raged in the northern cities of Esteli, Matagalpa and Leon.

Large sections of Managua, to which the rebel offensive spread Sunday, were without water and electricity. Few residents ventured from their homes and those who did carried white flags.

Most of the fighting took place in slum neighborhoods, where sympathy for the guerrillas is strongest.

## Debris in Main Roads

Large columns of black smoke rose from opposite ends of the city. Main roads were strewn with battle debris.

During lulls in the fighting, people sought shelter at Red Cross centers. Miguel Shibell, general director of the Red Cross in the capital, said 12,000 persons were being quartered in 10 centers.

"There's a large number of dead and wounded in the poor neighbor-

hoods, but there's no accurate information on how many," he said. Ulrich Bedert of Geneva, who heads the International Red Cross mission to Nicaragua, said there were about 25,000 tons of food stockpiled in Managua, but "it won't last long with this many people to feed."

"It's suicide trying to get into the poor neighborhoods right now. Both sides are shooting at anything that moves," he added.

## September Toll

Gen. Somoza said at a news conference at his heavily fortified downtown headquarters known as "the bunker" that the estimated 1,300 dead in the latest round of fighting included 300 men of the National Guard, his combined army and police force.

About 1,500 other persons were killed in a two-week uprising led by the Sandinistas in September, and an equal number were estimated to have died in clashes between them and the start of the new rebel offensive two weeks ago.

Gen. Somoza said later in a telephone interview that he had met with the foreign ministers of Venezuela and Ecuador yesterday afternoon, and that they left for home shortly afterward.

"The ministers came here to express their concern over the instability of the whole area," Gen. Somoza said. "Then they listened to me for two hours and I explained the situation. After I finished, they asked three questions. I answered them and they said they would inform their governments."

He said the ministers asked him how the crisis could be solved, "why are people taking up arms against the government" and what sacrifice he was prepared to make to settle the conflict.

"I told them the solution for Nicaragua is free elections," he said. "I also said the same situation could occur anywhere in the world where arms are being supplied in large quantities from the outside."

"I said I already had made a sacrifice in agreeing to a plebiscite after the United States unilaterally asked me to resign."

But Gen. Somoza said that under no circumstances would he resign or leave the country that his father, his brother and he have run for 42 years. His present term is scheduled to expire Dec. 1, 1980.

The United States, Venezuela and Ecuador began mediating between Gen. Somoza and the opposition after the September uprising and got him to agree to a vaguely worded plebiscite on his rule.



The pedal-powered Gossamer Albatross lands on the beach at Cap Gris-Nez, France, after crossing the English Channel.

## U.S. Team's Pedal-Powered Craft Crosses Channel

(Continued from Page 1)

Mr. MacCready said at a news conference at the U.S. Embassy in London last month that it may have a beneficial impact, perhaps in energy saving or in surface transportation.

It also has possibilities as a leisure craft. It could be mass-produced in home assembly kits for less than \$2,000 and has been flown easily by 10-year-olds.

## Earlier Creation

The Gossamer Condor, an earlier creation of Mr. MacCready, won \$102,500 in August, 1977, for the world's first controlled human-powered flight — 1.15 miles over a figure-eight course in Shafter, Calif. It is housed at the Smithsonian Institution in Washington.

The Condor could have been built 50 years ago, its designer says, but the Gossamer Albatross — named after the biggest sea bird — is a space age plane. It is made mainly of carbon filament tubing sheathed in a transparent material called Mylar. The Albatross appeared to be undamaged as it lay on the sandy beach here after being quickly dismantled by the large support crew.

It took almost a month to get the weather needed to give the plane its final test — until today, neither of Mr. MacCready's two finished planes had ever flown over water — and to try for France. But low winds, good visibility and a smooth Channel led to a decision late last night to move into position. Just after dawn the lanky, bespectacled Mr. Allen was taped into his bicycle seat dressed in running shorts, helmet, cycling shoes and an orange life jacket.

After a false start, he launched the plane straight out from the bottom of the green-and-white cliff not far from Dover, pedaling at moderate speed and keeping to an average height over the water of about six to eight feet.

A flotilla of a dozen yachts and fishing boats chartered by news organizations fell in behind. The first attempt had failed when one of the one-ounce wheels broke apart after the Gossamer Albatross had taxied only a few feet.

Despite meticulous planning, the success of the flight owed much to luck. When he tired before the midpoint, one of Mr. Allen's boats went beneath to attach a line to tow him home. The pilot, peddling furiously, gained the height necessary for this. He suddenly found the going easier at the slightly higher altitude and pressed on.

The \$205,000 prize, which will not quite cover the cost of the venture, was put up by Henry Kremer, a British industrialist, and is administered by the Royal Aeronautical Society. "It is a tremendous achievement," an official of the Royal Aeronautical Society said after the landing.

A similar prize remains for the first non-American to make a similar flight. Under the rules of the contest, set up last fall, the craft must be heavier than air, must be propelled only by the crew, must not fly higher than 160 feet and must not discard any parts in flight.

Mr. Kremer declared that he would be looking for more new ideas to keep the challenge going. "We must now go on to extend what man can do," he added. "The most difficult thing was to make a turn and I was told by experts at Farnborough (England, home of one of the world's leading air shows) that I was wasting my time. But then the Americans proved them wrong."

Ordered to Keep Walking

Then the passengers, far more of them women and children than men, were ordered to alight. They were surrounded by Thai soldiers and troops into a narrow mountain pass. At the border they were ordered to keep walking. Those who stalled or wanted to turn back were threatened with being shot.

A UN official said that many of the refugees were seriously ill. "If they have to walk for days, many will die," he said. He reported that Thai soldiers were distributing

3 Nations Accept Refugees

ARANYAPRATHET, June 12 (AP) — The United States, France and Australia agreed to accept about 1,000 refugees from Cambodia for resettlement in their countries.

Most of the 1,000 to be resettled by the Western nations are Chinese. They were to be in a temporary camp in Burma before their resettlement.

Meanwhile, Poul Hartvig, a high commissioner in Bangkok, sent a cable to UN officials expressing concern over the forced repatriation. He said that the refugees were in serious danger on their way to Cambodia.

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Owed Much to Luck

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The \$205,000 prize, which will not quite cover the cost of the venture, was put up by Henry Kremer, a British industrialist, and is administered by the Royal Aeronautical Society. "It is a tremendous achievement," an official of the Royal Aeronautical Society said after the landing.

A similar prize remains for the first non-American to make a similar flight. Under the rules of the contest, set up last fall, the craft must be heavier than air, must be propelled only by the crew, must not fly higher than 160 feet and must not discard any parts in flight.

Mr. Kremer declared that he would be looking for more new ideas to keep the challenge going. "We must now go on to extend what man can do," he added. "The most difficult thing was to make a turn and I was told by experts at Farnborough (England, home of one of the world's leading air shows) that I was wasting my time. But then the Americans proved them wrong."

Ordered to Keep Walking

Then the passengers, far more of them women and children than men, were ordered to alight. They were surrounded by Thai soldiers and troops into a narrow mountain pass. At the border they were ordered to keep walking. Those who stalled or wanted to turn back were threatened with being shot.

A UN official said that many of the refugees were seriously ill. "If they have to walk for days, many will die," he said. He reported that Thai soldiers were distributing

3 Nations Accept Refugees

ARANYAPRATHET, June 12 (AP) — The United States, France and Australia agreed to accept about 1,000 refugees from Cambodia for resettlement in their countries.

Most of the 1,000 to be resettled by the Western nations are Chinese. They were to be in a temporary camp in Burma before their resettlement.

Meanwhile, Poul Hartvig, a high commissioner in Bangkok, sent a cable to UN officials expressing concern over the forced repatriation. He said that the refugees were in serious danger on their way to Cambodia.

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## Forced Repatriation

## Thailand Expelling 80,000 Cambodian

By Henry Kamm

BANGKOK, June 12 (NYT) — About 30,000 Cambodian refugees have been forcibly returned to their homeland by Thai military authorities in the last four days and 50,000 more will be sent back to Cambodia as soon as possible, according to government and United Nations refugee sources in Thailand.

"There is no question we are going to ship them all out," said a well-placed Thai military source. He indicated that the 50,000 still to be forced back had been encamped for several weeks around Aranyaprathet, Thailand.

In addition to the 80,000 that are being sent back, 30,000 Cambodians largely under the control of the heavily armed troops of former Premier Pol Pot are encamped on the Thai side of the border south of Aranyaprathet. The Thais hope that the monsoon rains that have begun will bring a retrenchment of Vietnamese forces, leaving some border areas free, and that the Pol Pot forces will return to Cambodia on their own, taking the largely unwilling civilians with them.

Yesterday, for the fourth day, a long column of buses moved along the Thai side of the border from the Aranyaprathet area northeast to the spot where the temple of Preah Vihear dominates the landscape on the Cambodian side.

The buses were crammed with Cambodians who had been told that they were being moved to another refugee camp. They assembled at a spot near the border under darkness had fallen over the desert region, which is flat and rocky on the Thai side and rises sharply into the Dangrek Mountains in Cambodia.

Ordered to Keep Walking

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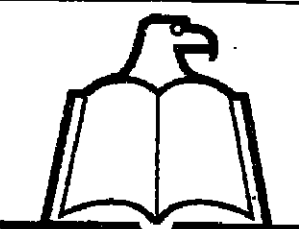
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# Carter Announces National Health Plan





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### Colleagues Hail Courage, Generosity

## Wayne: Source of Affection and Respect

From Agency Dispatches  
HOLLYWOOD, Calif., June 12 — John Wayne was remembered by friends and colleagues as a big man, not only in box-office stature but for his capacity to inspire affection and respect.

"John Wayne was bigger than life," said actor Jack Lemmon. "But he never abused it. He always gave more than he got. The loss to our profession, and to each of us in it, was enormous."

"It's hard to believe that John Wayne, the most durable of all film actors, is gone," said Charlton Heston. "But it's not surprising that to the end, Duke gave an example of courage that made him more than an actor and friend. He was — and is — an American institution."

**'Enjoyed Life'**  
"He was a big man," said Buddy Ebsen. "He had a big, generous heart and a great soul. I think even the kids from Harvard who he once allowed to pelt him with snowballs as he rode down the main streets of Boston on an ammunition carrier feel a sense of loss."

Raoul Walsh, who directed Wayne's first major picture, "The

Big Trail," in 1930, recalled: "I put him in pictures 50 years ago, and he was a very fine man, a real good American. He enjoyed life a lot, you know, working with the crew and the cast and stuff. He was always on time, paid good attention to his work and everybody loved him."

Lloyd Nolan recalled playing chess with Wayne while shooting the 1964 film "Circus World" in Spain: "He was over there with [his yacht] The Wild Goose — he traveled on it. He did smoke continuously, but I couldn't blame him because, at that time, so did I. It was only shortly after that that I was pretty well shocked to learn that he had to have a lung removed. He was a magnificent man, not only physically, but his love for America was completely total and his love for his friends was total also. He lived a great life and he'll always, of course, be remembered."

Shirley Temple Black said, "I made a film with him in 1948, called 'Fort Apache.' I think he contributed a great deal to the industry."

Chairman of the American Can-

cer Society, U.S. District Judge Joseph Young, "In his long and continuing battle against cancer, John Wayne provided inspiration to patients throughout the world. The hope he instilled in their hearts will continue to live. In real life, he demonstrated the same courage and positive attitude that characterized his roles in so many films."

"When the word was flashed on a television show I was watching, it was just a big shock," said Bob Hope. "We knew he was in tough shape, but we kept our hopes up, because he had pulled through so many times before."

"I talked to some close friends recently who were close friends of the Duke, and they said he was coming along well. It was quite a shock to hear he died," said Gene Autry, a fellow movie cowboy in the 1930s and 1940s. "John and I worked together on the Republic lot for about 10 or 12 years," he said. "We were very close friends."

**'Hell of a Man'**

"I will miss him, so will America," said Sen. Barry Goldwater, R-Ariz., who stood with Wayne in the conservative side of the political spectrum. "He was a friend of 50 years. I had great respect and a world of admiration for him. He was just one hell of a guy, a hell of a man."

Sergio Leone, the Italian movie director, said, "With John Wayne disappears a personage of that Hollywood from which I learned so much."

"John Wayne has had as much impact on the world as many of our presidents have had," Elizabeth Taylor Warner said. "Big John was to America and the whole world what people hoped Americans were really like: tough, strong, loyal — and never with arrogance, but with true humility."

"His image had as much impact on the world as many of our presidents have had. But he was, foremost, himself — a great actor, a great humanitarian — but always himself. He gave of himself abundantly, and to be a friend was a lifelong thing."

"Thank God his suffering is over, but, oh, I shall miss him."

### Jesse Abramson Dies; Reported On Track, Field

MOUNT VERNON, N.Y., June 12 (AP) — Jesse Abramson, 75, a leading track and field writer, died of cancer yesterday at his home.

Founder and longtime president of the New York Track Writers, Mr. Abramson was the meet director for the U.S. Olympic Invitational since 1969. He also handled publicity for the annual Milrose Games and other meets.

Besides track, Mr. Abramson covered boxing and college football for the New York Herald Tribune, where he worked from 1924 until the paper folded in 1966. One of his first jobs at the Tribune was rewriting Grantland Rice's condensed cable dispatches from the 1924 Olympics.

He also covered the Olympic Games for the International Herald Tribune.

#### Jean-Louis Bory

PARIS, June 12, (IHT) — Jean-Louis Bory, 59, a French author and critic, died last night at his home near here of a self-inflicted gunshot wound.

Mr. Bory, who was awarded the first postwar Goncourt Prize in 1945 for his novel, "Mon Village à l'Heure Allemande," was also known for his film column in the weekly Nouvel Observateur and for his television adaptations of books by Balzac and Alexandre Dumas.

#### Ferenc Nagy

WASHINGTON, June 12 (AP) — Ferenc Nagy, 75, ousted as premier of Hungary by a Communist takeover in 1947, died today of a heart attack at Fairfax Hospital in suburban Virginia. He had lived in Herndon, Va., since his government was toppled.

#### Herbert S. Polesie

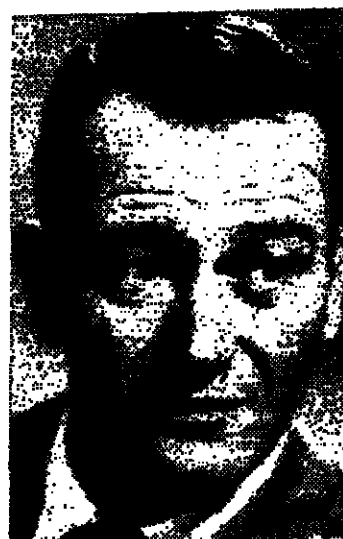
HOLLYWOOD, June 12 (AP) — Herbert S. Polesie, 79, a pioneer in radio and motion pictures, died Saturday in Marina Del Rey of a heart attack.

#### Kenzo Nakajima

TOKYO, June 12 (AP) — Kenzo Nakajima, 76, literary, music and movie critic and president of the China-Japan Cultural Exchange Association, died of lung cancer here yesterday.



John Wayne in "The Longest Day," a movie from 1962.



The Duke in 1949 — six years before mid-career.

## John Wayne, 72, Is Dead of Cancer

(Continued from Page 1)

pregnable virility, the embodiment of simplistic, laconic virtues, packaged in a 6-foot 4-inch tall, 225-pound frame.

He had a handsome, hearty face, with crinkles around eyes that were too lidded to express much emotion but which gave the impression of a man of action, an outdoor man who chafed at inaction and the settled life.

He was as laconic professionally as he could be articulate in private. When he shambled into on-screen view, one could sense the arrival of coiled vigor awaiting only provocation to be sprung. That presence emerged particularly under the ministrations of directors John Ford and Howard Hawks.

#### Undeceiving Appearances

Appearances were not altogether deceiving. The Duke loved adventure and the outdoors. He did believe that things were either right or wrong, and a man could come back against great odds — as he did in 1964, after a malignant tumor had been removed from his chest and left lung.

He declared afterward, "I've got the Big C licked," disclosing the surgery himself and saying that the public should know that cancer could be detected and possibly halted in its early stages. Within months, he was on another movie location.

More recently, he found himself the target of hate mail from the right wing, whose political idol he had been, when he supported President Carter's proposal of the Panama Canal treaties. He did not mind. Although his basic views had not moderated, it seemed that his tolerance had. He even showed up at a function to congratulate Jane Fonda, who is to the left what he was to the right, for winning a screen award.

Between his first starring role, in "The Big Trail" (1930) and his last one, as the most celebrated gunslinger in the West who finds that he is dying of cancer in "The Shoplifters" (1976), he shot his way through generations of film fans with little change in style or personality. He had consciously adapted his posture for that first movie and retained it.

"When I started, I knew I was no actor and I went to work on this Wayne thing," he once remarked. "It was as deliberate a projection as you'll ever see. I figured I needed a gimmick, so I dreamed up the drawl, the squint and a way of moving meant to suggest that I wasn't looking for trouble but would just as soon throw a bottle at your head as not. I practiced in front of a mirror."

His entrance into films was as fortuitous as any made by a young fellow who grew up near the Hollywood badlands. But the Wayne saga in fact started much farther east, in the small Iowa town of Winterport, where he was born May 26, 1907, and was named Marion Michael Morrison.

His father, Clyde, had a drugstore, but when Marion was 6, his father, because of ill health, moved the family to Southern California and became a homesteader with an 80-acre farm. Not long afterward, the family settled in Glendale, where his father again went into the pharmacy business.

His store was in the same building as a motion-picture theater, and young Marion, who rose at 4 a.m. to deliver newspapers and — after school and football practice — delivered orders from the store, went to the movies four or five times a week, free.

Even earlier, when he was 7, he had learned about horses and played cowboy. In Glendale, he saw movies being made at the Triangle Studios, where outdoor scenes were often shot.

The link between horse and camera was yet to be forged, but the influences were there from the beginning. Along the way, Wayne acquired the nickname Duke, which came from an Alameda territory he had had, he used to say, debunking press releases that tried to explain it as some sort of rubbed-off nobility.

He worked as truck driver, fruit picker, soda jerk and ice hauler, and was an honor student and a member of an outstanding high-school football team. His athletic talent brought him a football scholarship at the University of Southern California, but in his second year he broke an ankle and dropped out.

While he was still at school, he got a job, as another football player did, as a scenery mover at Fox Films. Director Ford was attracted to the hulking physique, and made him a "fourth-assistant prop boy."

When Ford was making a submarine film in the channel off Catalina Island, the regular stuntman refused to go into the water because of rough seas. Challenging them, the director asked the prop boy if he would. He did, immediately, and became part of the Ford team.

#### 30s Westerns

In an early film, Republic Pictures gave him a screen credit as Michael Burn and, in another, as Duke Morrison. When Raoul Walsh cast him as the star of "The Big Trail," an expensive, \$2-million western, the director thought that Marion was too stiff as a name for a western hero. John Wayne was born.

It was not the most felicitous of births. The movie was a flop. It had been shot as a talkie on 72-millimeter film, a "superwestern" designed for large screens requiring projection equipment that few movie houses had.

After two nonwesterns, Wayne retreated into quickie horse operas. Between 1933 and 1939, he made more than 40 westerns, all grade B or C, interspersed with several



Wayne in 1969 riding his way to an Oscar in "True Grit."

films that took him off the range but not into any particular recognition.

Then, like a good guy riding in to relieve the oppressed, Ford came along to cast him as the Ringo Kid in the Oscar-winning "Stagecoach," the 1939 movie that took westerns from the Saturday afternoon, for-kids-only category and attracted the attentions of more intellectual film critics. It was also a turning point for Wayne.

His next major role found him in a milieu far from the cactus sets. He played a simple Swedish lad in the crew of a freighter in "The Long Voyage Home," the 1940 Ford film based on the sea plays of Eugene O'Neill.

Wayne's work from that point reads like a bill of lading of popular Hollywood wares. He starred with Marlene Dietrich in three films — "Seven Sinners" (1940), "Pittsburgh" (1943) and "The Spoilers" (1942); others included Cecil B. De Mille's "Reap the Wild Wind" (1942), as well as a slew of World War II movies, including "They Were Expendable" in 1945.

Later came "Fort Apache" and "Red River" in 1948, and "Three Godfathers" and "She Wore a Yellow Ribbon," both in 1949. In 1952, the Duke was the young Irish-American returned to Ireland in Ford's "The Quiet Man." It was a much acclaimed film and is still a frequent television feature.

By the late 40s, Wayne had been transformed from a dashing young adventurer to an older one — no less dashing, but with a somewhat more restrained tempo. In "Red River," directed by Hawks, he portrayed a ruthless cattle baron, not altogether a good guy, but one with some depth. In this instance, co-star Montgomery Clift represented the forces for good.

Wayne invested \$1.2 million in 1960 to make "The Alamo," about the fight between the Americans — the good guys — and the Mexicans. He played Davy Crockett, and the

picture was dear to his heart. "I wanted to recreate a moment in history that will show this generation of Americans what their country still stands for," he said. "I want some of their forebears to think through to win what they had, or die — liberty a freedom."

#### Disappointment

He was bitterly disappointed when the film failed. But he so went on to other work: "The Longest Day," "Hombre," "The Longest Day" in 1962; "How the West Was Won" in 1963 and "El Dorado" in 1967.

In 1969, the Duke was almost universally hailed when he starred in "True Grit," directed by He Hathaway. He played a disgruntled, one-eyed, drunken, fat man — a federal marshal on Rooster Cogburn. In 1970, Academy of Motion Picture Arts and Sciences gave him an Oscar for that portrayal.

The success of "True Grit" in 1970, to "Rooster Cogburn," which he co-starred with Katha Hepburn in his first western. Wayne starred in his first television special, "Swing Out, St. Land," a paean of patriotism, 1970, and later became well-known for various television appearances. But he never made a television series, and he had deep reservations about the medium's approach to the western.

"Television has a tendency to reach a little," he observed, "ringing to the bell of the propens for psychological insights. I am getting away from the simple fact that those men fighting the elements and the forces of nature and didn't have for this couch-war."

His anti-Communist sentiment led him to help found the Motion Picture Alliance for the Preservation of American Ideals in 1944, was its president for two terms, organization, which eventually disbanded, was accused of having been the names of suspected Communists in the film industry to House Committee on Un-American Activities, although Wayne said he had never been part of any such thing.

Once, when interviewed about civil rights, he said: "I believe white supremacy until the big are educated to the point of respectability. I don't believe in giving authority and positions of leadership and judgment to irresponsible people."

He said that when he was school he was "a socialist," but for long. He said that he was a rebel, but not one like the you the 60s. "Mine [was] a rebel against the monotony of life, said. 'The rebellion in these kids particularly the SDS'ers [Students for a Democratic Society] those groups — seems to be a of dissension by rote."

In his later years, Wayne, had invested in oil and also, and other things, in a shrimp bus in Panama, became more financially thrifty. He had not a light hand on his money and at one point realized that was not as well off as he thought.

But he was not impoverished lived with his third wife, Purn born Pilar Paleta, in an 11-7-bathroom, \$175,000 house Newport Beach, where he is 135-foot yacht. He also owned the ranches in Stanfield Springville, Ariz.

His first two marriages, Josephine Saenz and Esphen Baur, also Latin Americans, in divorce.

— RICHARD F. SHEPHERD

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Other ways to cut costs—make a credit card call, or call collect.\* Surcharges on these calls are usually minimal. Or, try the post office or other telephone centers. No surcharge or bill.

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### Herald Tribune

PUBLISHED WITH THE NEW YORK TIMES AND THE WASHINGTON POST

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Memo to : Aerospace Executives  
From : Dick Morgan

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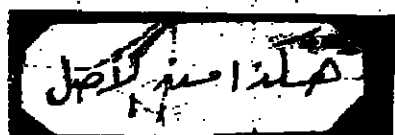
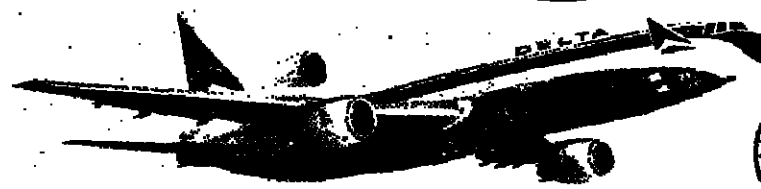
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Politician Involved

pan's Latest Jet Scandal  
aches Inconclusive End

By William Chapman

YO, June 12 (WP) — With a or hanging over the ruling Democrats, Japan's latest bribery scandal, involving a former defense official and a politician, is coming to a noisy end. No major trials likely. The investigations and prosecutions shed new light on the cozy relationship between big business and politics. At a time, this latest episode destined to become another scandal, which led to the resignation of former Premier Kakua in 1976. Once again, a member of the Liberal Democratic Party seemed to have been taking money covertly for political clout. Prosecutors acknowledged they could not invoke the law, and opposition leaders were having difficulty forcing a vote on a perjury charge against the principal political figure in the case is Ryo, a prominent Liberal Party member and former director-general of the Japanese Defense Agency. Japan's top civilian defense in the late 1960s and was used to influence the choice of fighter aircraft, which ultimately became McDonnell Douglas Phantomjet.

**Secret Funds**

Investigators determined that the was Co., a principal trading company here, secretly funneled \$1.4 million to Mr. Ryo between 1967 and 1971. Mr. Ryo, Nishio-Iwai was a Douglas agent in charge of promoting the Phantomjet. Mr. Ryo acknowledged in a parliamentary session that he received the money from two high officials of the company, who asked him not to write records of the money. He claimed it had been a political donation that had no legal status requiring disclosure to the public. He did not accept it as a bribe to Ryo-Iwai, he said.

The case, although apparently closed, leaves a cloud of suspicion hanging over the Liberal Democrats, partly because Mr. Ryo was a prominent party member. His father had been a party chief and he had been one of five leaders of a faction loyal to former Premier Eisaku Sato. He also was a leader of the party reform movement that emerged after the Lockheed scandal.

The public reaction has been stern. Newspaper editorials criticized the majority party for failing to pursue the questioning and called for a perjury indictment.

Premier Masuyoshi Ohira reacted by establishing a private advisory council to study ways of preventing a repetition of such scandals, but it has not been greeted with applause.

"We don't think anything will come of this unless the Liberal Democratic Party reflects on its past failings," the newspaper Yomiuri said in an editorial.



BRITANNIA WAVES — Queen Elizabeth II and her guest Daniel Arap Moi, president of Kenya, riding in the royal coach en route to Buckingham Palace yesterday. Mr. Moi is in London on a three-day state visit. Prince Charles and Prince Philip are also in the carriage.

Ex-Fascist Accused of Massacre

Romania Refuses to Aid U.S. War Trial

By David Binder

WASHINGTON, June 12 (NYT) — The Romanian government has refused to assist the U.S. government in the prosecution of Valerian Trifa, a World War II leader of the Romanian Fascist movement who was accused of a massacre of Jews. U.S. officials say.

A Justice Department lawyer disclosed this week that, despite repeated requests in the last 16 months, Romania had declined to allow access by a U.S. prosecutor to witnesses of the Bucharest massacre in January, 1941, or to documentary evidence that the department believes would strengthen its case.

The massacre occurred during a rebellion against the army by the Iron Guard, a pro-Nazi movement. Hundreds, possibly thousands, of Romanian Jews were rounded up by Iron Guard members and murdered.

Valerian Trifa is now a member of the Romanian Orthodox Episcopate of America, with headquarters in Green Lake, Mich. At the time of the massacre, he was the leader of the party reform movement that emerged after the Lockheed scandal.

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750,000 May Have Died  
China Details Disastrous Quake of '76

By Walter Sullivan

NEW YORK (NYT) — Details of one of the greatest natural disasters of recent centuries — the earthquake that struck Tangshan, China, on July 28, 1976 — have become available, and they reveal death and injury on a scale that defies the imagination.

Although China has not disclosed the death toll, some estimates are as high as 750,000. The details were disclosed to a team of 12 visiting Americans led by Dr. George Housner, a specialist in earthquake-resistant engineering at the California Institute of Technology.

The damage was catastrophic because the quake originated directly under a city with a population of more than a million, presumably the first time this has occurred.

Of the 352 multistory brick buildings in Tangshan, 117 collapsed completely, 85 collapsed in part and 99 were severely damaged. Only four were unharmed. Photographs show concrete floors heaped layer upon layer as though the walls had evaporated.

The Kailuan coal mines were the prime industry of Tangshan, with one of the six pitsheads situated inside the city. Until the earthquake, coal from the mines accounted for 10 percent of all Chinese energy production.

When the first great tremor struck at 3:43 a.m., the night shift of 10,000 miners was underground. Electric power was cut off. The ventilation stopped, threatening the miners with suffocation or gas explosion. Pumps shut down and water gushed into some of the darkened mines.

The electrically powered elevators stalled, but, according to the Chinese, most miners were rescued within hours. Some, nevertheless, were not brought out for two weeks.

Twenty-eight trains were operating at the time, some at high speed. Seven were derailed with untold casualties. More than 300 miles of track were damaged. Twenty highway bridges collapsed or were badly damaged; 211 other bridges were less severely damaged.

Relief Impeded

Such collapses impeded relief efforts. Water pipes were ruptured in so many places that years of work will be needed for full restoration.

Forty earth dams were damaged, including one 217 feet high and 315 feet long, but there was no severe flooding.

Chinese engineers attribute the widespread collapse of buildings to unreinforced construction. A major earthquake in Tangshan had not been considered likely, although it

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cos Meets

Guerrillas

LA, June 12 (UPI) — Ferdinand Marcos formally the surrender of 1,000 guerrillas during Independence Day ceremonies today sealed for an end to the rebellion.

Marcos mingled with the and shook hands with them in ceremonies in Rizal Park. Bowing to tradition, the 61-year-old, a Roman Catholic, held a as he administered the allegiance to the former

he spoke, the 200,000-man forces of his martial-law rule on full alert throughout any against any possible of guerrilla violence.

20,000 guerrillas the National Liberation Front on waging a war for 6% Moslem self-rule on Mindanao, 500 miles south of

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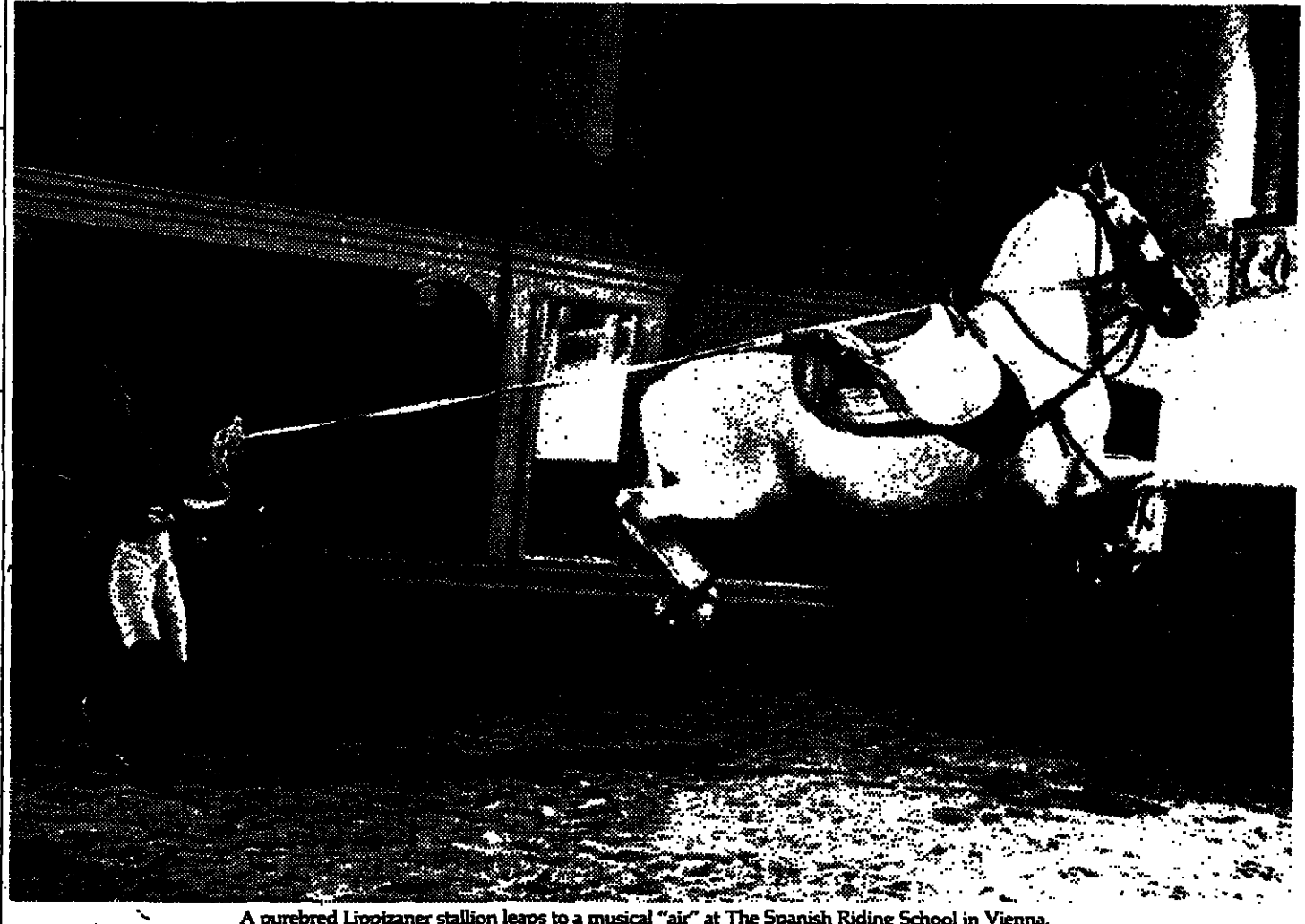
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## Los Angeles East

Then there was the one about the fellow at the Gulf station: Having waited his way to the head of the line, he discovered there was a \$5 limit on the amount of gasoline a customer could buy. So he produced a sawed-off shotgun, waved it around, got \$10 worth — and sped away. Minus the weapon, there were other equally hot confrontations, scuffles, cut-in-ahead-ofs, obscene gestures and the rest, as motorists clutched, in the most unautomotive sense of that word, and stormed gas stations at first word of a prospective dip in available gas over the weekend. But the awful part has yet to be stated. It is that *this wasn't California*. It was here.

Yes, Washington, D.C. and environs — home of the Energy Department and the American Petroleum Institute and the Senate Finance Committee and an unending supply, if not of unleaded gas, at least of unsolicited advice about how other Americans should behave in the face of the coming shortages: Pull up your socks! Quit topping your tank! For Godssakes, do something about your awful, profligate life style! And so forth. You probably won't believe this, but even we ourselves have from time to time, dropped one on California, suggesting that those golden surfers of the national imagination face up to reality and accept their rightful, unhogish

place in the great national gas line — no more, no less. And now this.

It is too humiliating, and, frankly, there is no way out of accepting the moral burden Saturday and Sunday's events imply. True, the gentleman with the shotgun at least was, by police accounts, driving a Florida car. But to dwell on that is only to seek refuge in a technicality. Far too many people in this region behaved brutally in those gas lines (and some by the mere act of unnecessarily joining and elongating them) over the weekend. This is at least worth mulling over as you consider whether to charge out to the next open filling station you can find, wielding an ax for the purpose of gaining a top-off cup and a half of gas to ensure your peace of mind as you drive a few dozen extra miles for no particular purpose. What you should consider is this: Don't do it.

Nevertheless, however much this and other regions may yet reform, what's done is done. So the terrible new truth is that California now stands absolved of certain distinctive breaches of petroleum etiquette that a grateful nation never tired of charging her with. We are all Californians now. Or, in the profound and prophetic thinking of one of her best known native sons: Everybody does it.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

## Canal Cliffhanger

As the Panama Canal treaties come down to the wire in the House, the arguments of those who wish in effect to roll back the clock 70-odd years and keep the canal under U.S. control have become progressively more hysterical. This is a backhanded tribute to the treaties, which the Senate ratified last year: The hysteria demonstrates that even the treaties' most frenzied foes cannot make a solid rational case against them. Yet the vote — delayed yesterday by request of the administration — coming up shortly in the House on legislation to implement the treaties is a cliffhanger.

The opponents claim that Panama's alleged role as a gunrunner to guerrillas in Nicaragua renders it an "unreliable" partner to the United States in operating the canal. The specter is raised of Panama as a Cuban stalking horse. The gunrunning charge is serious but it is with Panama's readiness to honor its treaty undertakings to the United States. The canal treaties, by stabilizing a relationship that otherwise would smolder and perhaps explode, will reduce Cuba's Central American openings. Moreover, what better demonstration of "unreliability" could there be than having the House play the spoiler and nullify treaties solemnly ratified by the Senate? Nothing in the treaties entitles either party to back out simply because it objects to

the other's policy in respect to a third country.

Treaty opponents further claim that the United States will be paying Panama billions of dollars to take over the canal, and they go on to suggest that with this money the United States will be financing one Cuban-sponsored, Panamanian-mounted revolution after another. In fact, the bookkeeping methods by which tallies in the billions are made are taken seriously only in the extremist quarters where they have been invented. The administration's figure (not the lowest around) for the cost of the treaty to the U.S. Treasury over a 22-year period is \$870 million. None of this goes to Panama — except for \$3 million planned to pay for moving U.S. graves from one Canal Zone location to another, and a few thousand dollars to add Spanish designations to certain English-language road signs. The bulk of the \$870 million will go for U.S. canal employees. Think of it: \$40 million a year to assure the security of a vital waterway and a continuing U.S. presence. It's a bargain.

Really, the issue is simple. The anti-treaty people are radicals masquerading as conservatives. They urge a course that would jeopardize U.S. use of the canal, undermine U.S. diplomacy and sully U.S. honor.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

## International Opinion

### Fuss Over Rhodesia

One thing is certain: The great majority of black Rhodesians want the Muzorewa government and there can be little fault to find with it from the angle of democratic legitimacy. About the blocking provisions for the white minority included in the Constitution, there is room for argument, but interestingly enough it is the foreign apologists for the Patriotic Front and not the local black politicians that are making the most fuss here. Zimbabwe Rhodesia is now a state within defined frontiers and with a democratically-elected government, and it fulfills the conditions for recognized independence postulated by Britain in 1965. Those with an important say in the future attitude to the country, including the so-called front-line states, will soon have to make up their minds where they are heading.

— From the *Neue Zürcher Zeitung*, (Zurich).

### Living With Mr. Carter

President Carter goes to Vienna this week to sign the second strategic arms limitation agreement with the Soviet Union. He will do so at a time when he is confronted with problems all around. On the foreign policy side alone, Congress could choose to defy him any day now by voting to end economic sanctions on Rhodesia.

The peace treaty between Egypt and Israel may be a singular achievement, but it has yet to be shown that it adds to stability in the Middle East as a whole. Even on SALT-2, the president is going to have to fight hard to secure ratification in the Senate.

On the domestic side . . . there is the continuing failure to introduce a comprehensive energy program . . . Not least, there is the problem of inflation, where the annual rate is in double figures and is likely to get worse . . . In these circumstances it is not surpris-

ing that Mr. Carter's popularity should have dropped still further.

It also has to be remembered that the 1980 election campaign has effectively already begun. The possibility that he may not be re-elected, and could even be rejected by his own party, can hardly add to his authority. If there is one common thread running through the president's apparent weakness, it is his inability to get his policies through Congress.

It is not that his policies or priorities are wrong . . . Yet time and again he runs into congressional opposition . . . Allies of the United States have to face the fact that — for whatever reasons — U.S. leadership is not what it was . . . It means that while in no way turning their backs on the Alliance, they themselves will have to take greater responsibilities around the world.

— From the *Financial Times* (London).

### France and Bokassa

At a time when Western leaders are trying to establish new international standards in defending human rights, it comes as a shock to hear the French Minister of Overseas Aid, Robert Galley, describe the massacre of scores of schoolchildren in the Central African Empire as pseudo-events.

There is ample evidence to support Amnesty International's reports . . . Yet Mr. Galley's reaction to these events is to urge everyone to sweep in front of his own door, instead of looking at an affair which, to African states, appears to be an unfortunate accident of limited importance.

Even if it were true that African states took this deplorable view (which is doubtful), that should be no excuse for Mr. Galley not to clean up France's own doorstep, since it is French economic aid which alone makes it possible for [Emperor] Bokassa's regime to survive against its numerous opponents.

— From the *Observer* (London).

## In the International Edition

### Seventy-Five Years Ago

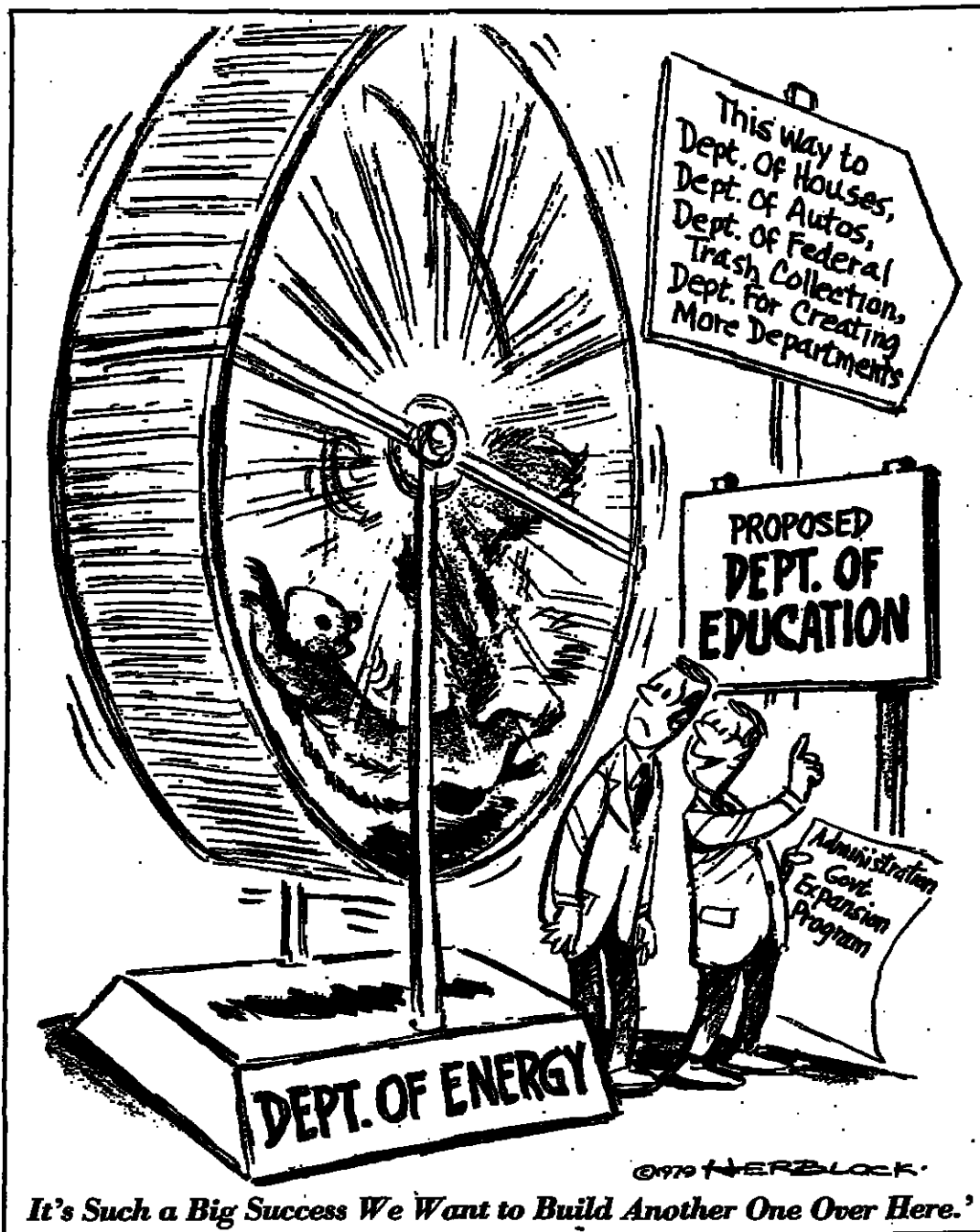
June 13, 1904

MILAN — For the last two weeks, the murder trial of Olivo, a highly educated industrialist, poet and mathematician, has held the entire city in suspense. Olivo had married a common and immoral servant. Continual quarrels, due to their utter incompatibility, followed, and one night Olivo killed her. He cut the body into little pieces, placed it in a trunk and carried it to Genoa, where he threw it into the sea. He was discovered, and soon confessed. Today he was acquitted on the grounds that he acted in a half-conscious state. The verdict was received with applause.

### Fifty Years Ago

June 13, 1929

NEW YORK — The Anti-Trust Act, which oil operators have declared prohibits freedom of action in reaching voluntary agreements as to limitation of production, has been invoked against the action of a number of prominent oil companies in pooling their patents for oil-cracking processes. The action confuses the current meeting in Colorado Springs, which President Hoover had hoped would settle the matter of conservation of oil. The Rocky Mountain states, in which much of the public domain is located, want the conference to go on record as opposing the president's action in closing government lands to oil prospectors.



## Cults and Deprogramming

By Christopher Edwards

NEW YORK — Consider the following situation: you receive an abrupt phone call from your 21-year-old son one afternoon, four weeks after he left you at college graduation ceremonies — a call in which he refuses to explain where he is but assures you that he is "in good hands now." Your son, fresh from Yale, starts using childish phrases, stumbling with his words; he speaks about his new community of love called the Family in a unfamiliar, rhythmic tone. As he talks, you can hear someone coaching him in the background.

Over the following weeks and months, your son's sporadic phone calls become suspiciously automatic — his voice cold and distant, his conversations more evasive, his pleas for clothing and money phrased in a language of clichés which is not his own. You suddenly and accidentally discover one day that your son is now a loyal disciple of a self-appointed Messiah, working in front groups 20 hours a day to usher in a world dictatorship under a South Korean millionaire industrialist named Sun Myung Moon.

### Tricked

After talking to ex-members of the Unification Church, you find that your son was tricked into a weekend of conversation at a locked compound in northern California — subjected to techniques designed to flatter, threaten, confuse, and seduce him into membership as a passive "heavenly child." You finally realize, after close study, that he has lost control over his mind; if you do not separate him from the group and talk to him, he will work and fight until he dies for his Master.

I am not describing a hypothetical situation. Hundreds of parents across the world have been stunned by this very tragedy. I am extremely close to this story. The parent I described was my father, and I was the helpless, frightened Moonie who obeyed the commands of my leaders without question. Three years after I left the cult, the story took on a new and more frightening meaning with the revelation of the People's Temple massacre. I wept at the news of Guyana, knowing that I would have died for these same ideals of a perfect world of love if my leader had suddenly lost his vision of earthly paradise.

### Need for Action

Deprogramming has become an international controversy over the past few years. As an ex-cultist, writer, and student of the social sciences, I would like to briefly explain the purported function of deprogramming and the need which parents feel for such action. In order to understand deprogramming, one must examine the initial techniques for manipulative conversion. My own rapid conversion, as detailed in my book, "Crazy for God," was initiated by an invitation for a dinner and a relaxing weekend in the country. Here I was exposed to a variety of manipulative tactics by which seemingly loving, trustworthy people induced a sense of terror and despair about the world. They continually placed me in a variety of situations deliberately designed to create confusion, such as fast-paced games and ritual exercises which demanded complete participation according to rigid rules which were never explained. They would finally explain the rules and bodily direct me in what appeared to be a loving and trustworthy way. However, as I later learned, this was a technique designed to establish an authoritarian relationship between leader and follower. After this dynamic was established, the leaders taught distrust of the mind and demanded obedience to their new beliefs.

In the "honeymoon" phase of membership, cult life was beautiful, peaceful and loving — as long as I obeyed the rules without question and expressed a willingness to suffer physical pain and humiliation for the sake of Moon. Later, as a leader in this group, I knew the techniques all too well, recognized the purpose of the training session, learned these tactics from my leaders, and effectively practiced them to reduce others to the helpless state I experienced.

### Programmed?

Was I "programmed"? I was teased and coaxed into participating in a well-planned, systematic procedure which forced me to accept beliefs without question for my very survival in the group. I was taught techniques to stop any residual doubts. I was filled with fear at the prospect of leaving the "Family" to examine my new faith. In my first two weeks in the training camp, my mind was opened, cleansed of "impure" or critical thoughts, closed and sealed, not to be opened up again until my deprogramming eight months later. Any learning in the group consisted of absorbing and imitating the gestures and beliefs of my leaders. I was regressed to the cognitive level of a child, taught techniques to stop all reflection, and forced into a role which destroyed basic abilities to think and feel as an adult.

Eight months into my Moonie discipleship, I was deprogrammed. During the deprogramming, I was shown information about the cult which was withheld from me as a member, and I was confronted with my increasing insensitivity towards the "fallen" or "Satanic" people outside the cult. The deprogrammer encouraged me to think, to read, to speak to others in the confidence that I could now decide about my life for myself. With an open mind, I could evaluate old and new programs of belief without fear and without the need to be-

lieve the interpretations of my deprogrammer.

Those who attack the concept of deprogramming often fail to consider the options available to parents who find bizarre and devastating personality changes in their children. Families usually object not so much to the beliefs of their new cult relatives; they are horrified by the loss of basic abilities in their loved ones, especially their lack of ability to examine their beliefs, question the authority of their leaders, or make any plans for their own lives.

They therefore seek deprogrammers as the surrogate therapists for the problems unique to their cult-involved children. Since the worldwide mental health community has failed to seriously consider the psychological degeneration of these cult converts, there are no legal, safe, and sensitive alternatives available to parents who sense a psychiatric crisis in their loved ones.

Until psychiatrists, psychologists and other trained mental health workers thoroughly research the problems of mind control, scientifically document the phenomenon, and develop supportive psychotherapeutic care for those who suffer from such groups, parents will be forced to continue to have their children kidnapped and deprogrammed — even at the risk of stiff fines and imprisonment.

If mental health experts provide alternatives to deprogramming, give support to families of cultists and ex-cultists, and offer short-term or long-term care for cult survivors, we can be assured that the controversy over deprogramming cultists will abate; if no alternatives develop, I fear new levels of violence marked by increased body-snatching between families and cults, raids on family homes and cult compounds, and possible violent attacks on parents, deprogrammers, and cult leaders.

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## Letters

### Led Astray

My congratulations to Maxwell Geismar (JHT, June 4) for having the courage to say it: Anais Nin was a phony. I suspect that a lot of people, like myself, were led astray by her. I've since learned that Miller, great a writer as he is, often lavished praise on the undeserved. He apparently let his critical faculty be clouded by loyalty to friends — a failing easy to forgive.

HARRY B. DAVIS,

Epperheim, West Germany.

### Israeli Claim

Arab Jerusalem is pure fiction; the facts support the Israeli claim. The United States should weigh the facts carefully before giving in to Arab blackmail and selling Jewish Jerusalem for a few barrels of oil. Jerusalem has had an overwhelming

ingly Jewish population for over a century.

The case for Arab rule in East Jerusalem is based on the period of Jordanian occupation from 1948 to 1967, when the Jews were expelled from the Jewish quarter of the old city where they had lived for centuries and all traces of Jewish habitation including synagogues and cemeteries were systematically destroyed. After the liberation of East Jerusalem in 1967, the Israelis began rebuilding the old Jewish quarter, with condemnation by the Arabs and the UN for changing the "Arab character" of the city. This "Arab character" of the old Jewish quarter did not exist before the Jordanian occupation in 1948.

The United States has already given in too much to fictional Arab claims in forcing Israel to give up valuable territory in Sinai which was never really part of Egypt. This territory was given to Egypt by Britain after World War I as part of a deal to protect British interests in the Suez Canal. The border was drawn in accordance with British imperial interests, and it is ridiculous to claim that 100 percent of this territory is sacred Arab land which must be restored to Egypt. The Israelis built valuable air bases and settlements in desolate spots which had been completely ignored by Egypt. If only 98 percent of the Sinai had been returned to Egypt, the United States would not now be wasting millions of dollars rebuilding these air bases a few miles away on the other side of the old British imperial border, and the settlers who made the desert bloom

## Vietnam Refugees: Behind the Flood

By Derek Davies

HONG KONG — Like rats from a sinking ship, a continuous armada of creaking junks, waterlogged sampans, large fishing boats and even rusty freighters all crammed to the gunwales with refugees spread out from the shores of Vietnam across the South China Sea and the Gulf of Thailand. Sometimes only 50 percent of those who set sail ever make landfall.

Even so, their welcome can be deadly, as naval patrol boats of Vietnam's Southeast Asian neighbors tow the overloaded vessels out again to open seas or as villagers, anxious about their own future security, watch the men, women, children and babies drown in the surf.

Since the fall of Saigon, well over 650,000 persons, the great majority of Chinese race, have fled Vietnam, starting with a trickle that today has become a flood. Perhaps 200,000 were forced overland into China before last February's Sino-Vietnamese war. Over a quarter of a million persons, including Khmers and Laotians, who have escaped from countries now governed by Hanoi-backed regimes, are in camps in Thailand.

### Reluctant Host

Malaysia, where the camps are already pitifully overcrowded, plays reluctant host to about 90,000. The southeast monsoon is bringing dozens of boats every day to Hong Kong. (Nearly 3,000 arrived last Sunday alone.) And the total (comparatively well-housed by the already crowded colony) is over 50,000. Hong Kong is also reeling under a heavy influx of immigrants from China, the total of legals (those who possess exit permits but who do not return home) and illegals now running at over 1,300 a day.

Indonesia has received about 27,000 (a very rough estimate) while those who take more active measures to displace arrivals — Singapore, the Philippines and Malaysia — have kept their refugee numbers low.

Vietnam's export of refugees is now far and away its largest single source of foreign exchange earnings. The overwhelming majority pay at least four tael of gold (about \$1,000) in direct tax to the Hanoi authorities, plus the cost of the boat and supplies, plus bribes to local officials. It is estimated that an adult pays in all about \$4,000 and children under 16 are charged \$350. Those who cannot pay either borrow or persuade relatives abroad to remit the money.

Thus the traffic so far has probably earned about \$350 million for Vietnam's economy, counting only those who have survived. It also speculates about the number lost at sea and assumes that Vietnam will expel another half-million who reportedly wish to leave, then the total earnings could prove astronomical — "they could well reach the incredible total of \$3 billion," according to one Hong Kong official.

### Not Only Money

The earnings alone do not explain why Vietnam has apparently determined to purge itself of its ethnic Chinese population (estimated at the end of the Communist victory in 1975 to total about 1.3 million) and why it is now apparently about midway in a ruthless program which Thailand's chief of staff, Gen. Saiyud Kerdphol, has described as "racist expulsion policies that resemble those of the Nazis during World War II."

The Chinese, traditionally active in commerce and banking, do not fit into Hanoi's new hard-line socialist policies. They are escaping from schemes to banish them from the towns to the virgin lands of the "new economic zones" where they are given a supply of seed rice and told to teach themselves how to be farmers.

More to the point, Vietnam's Chinese have proved adept at evading military service either in the north for the Viet Cong or for the former

would not be evicted from their new homes.

The new morality of the 20th century states that land belongs to the people who live on it and work it, and not to the absentee landlords who acquired it cheap by shady deals, did nothing to develop it, and claim all the profits when the value rises because of work done by others. If the U.S. government continues to support the absentee landlords against the people who live and work on the land, the United States will be on the wrong side of every revolution in the Middle East.

HARRY J. LIPKIN,

Rehovot, Israel.



كنا من الدول

in Africa

# Now One Man Got Rid of \$10 Million

By Michael Gibson

S (IHT) — "What would do if you inherited \$10 million?" is the sort of question that feeds idle fantasies. To Hidalgo, however, it was not when he learned one day in 1971 that he had inherited that from a trust fund established by his grandfather. The family money in tobacco, mostly United States and Germany, inheritance came as a surprise, Hidalgo said, "my were worried that I might out to be a serious-minded that I might be tempted to a playboy. So they decided tell me that all this money was mine."

10 years later, Hidalgo is un-derstanding in quite a differ-ent way. He has established a fund to stimulate economic development in the neediest coun-tries of Africa.

"I can do with so much money as I want," he said. "I am a fairly person; I don't have a flamboyant lifestyle and I don't need it. Anyway, I can work and earn a salary, and believe in spending children with them with a big fortune and give them a distorted life."

What are the alternatives? Invest it so as to make money still, with a view of be-coming a second John D. Rockefeller time I'm 78 — with a little brother possibility was to do something really constructive with nothing that would help the

people who need it most in the world."

When the news of his inheritance arrived, Hidalgo was 27; he had been working at the World Bank for two years and was earning \$15,000 a year. His first decision was to stay with the bank. A year later he became involved in projects in Africa and by 1971 he had decided that his fortune would be devoted to helping Africa.

## Not Purely Rational

"No, the process was not purely a rational one," he said, not reluctantly but with the reserve of a man who does not really see how his private feelings could interest other people. "I had traveled by then to northeastern Brazil, where I was shocked by what I saw and by tangible instances of inequity; to Asia, where difficulties appeared too overpowering, at least in respect to the means at my disposal. My \$10 million there would have been no more than a drop of water in the desert. And finally to Africa, where, for one thing, I discovered that problems were more manageable for a small institution, which was all I could hope to establish. That was a reasonable observation. But there was also a very deep and emotional factor: I fell in love with Africa. People there are natural and sincere. I even felt that I was breathing better there than in our part of the world."

He intended to take a temporary leave from the World Bank in 1974 to set up his organization. But then came an opportunity to direct the bank's Africa Division of Financing and Industrial Development and acquire experience in his chosen area.

Working directly under Robert McNamara, the World Bank president, Hidalgo ran his division with a free hand and dizzying efficiency. In fiscal 1976, according to David Gordon of the World Bank, Hidalgo's department put through more projects than it ever had.

At the end of 1976 he temporarily left his \$35,000-a-year job to set up what has become the Fund for Research and Investment for the Development of Africa (FRIDA) with his inheritance. "We decided at the outset," Hidalgo said, "to concentrate on a few countries for a few years and try to be very efficient there with our small resources."

One of the countries in which FRIDA operates is the kingdom of Lesotho, an impoverished and eroded dot of land surrounded by South Africa. Lesotho is independent, but most of the men go to South African mines to find work. FRIDA has set up three operations so far in Lesotho, including a tapestry weaving workshop functioning with 150 women. An investment of \$80,000 created two more

workshops and 250 additional jobs. The tapestries produced there depict scenes of daily life in fresh colors and are sold through FRIDA shops in London and Paris; two outlets in the United States are planned.

Hidalgo was born in 1942 in Madrid, the son of a Spanish writer and public figure of the same name who is remembered (unfairly, in his son's view) as the minister of war who promoted Franco to the rank of general and sent him to quell the uprising of the miners in the Asturias in 1934.

"My father made me swear before he died," Hidalgo said, "that I would never accept a political position in Spain. He was an honest man who spent all of his own considerable personal fortune during the time he was minister of war because he did not want to take advantage of the allowances he could have disposed of. He returned to Spain after the Civil War, having withdrawn from politics, and was instrumental in getting 39 death sentences commuted by Franco."

"Franco had a strange affection for him, but he was by no means a Francoist; in fact, when Franco's troops entered his native village at the end of the Civil War, over 100 of his close friends and political associates were massacred, and my father himself was denounced to the authorities as a dangerous revolutionary by cousins who were landowners and who wanted his head. All this marked him so deeply that he never wanted me to get involved in Spanish politics."

## A Crazy Life

Young Diego studied law in Madrid, then got a master's degree in business administration at Harvard in 1968. From there he went to the World Bank. He married in 1969 and has two daughters who live in Washington with their mother. The Hidalgos were separated in 1975.

"I lead a crazy life," he said. "With FRIDA I carry on nine different full-time activities. We have offices in London and Paris and



Philanthropist Hidalgo

"I don't need it."

field offices in Ouagadougou [Upper Volta] and Lesotho. Last year I took the plane 217 times. But I try to spend at least one week each month in Washington to see my children."

FRIDA has charity status; all profits from consultancy, marketing and recruiting subsidiaries are channeled back into the foundation. Its objective is to set up about 20 industrial projects by 1983 along with a significant and efficient commercial network for African crafts. If this works out, the foundation will try to funnel international financing to projects using the human resources of Africa's least developed countries.

The project has been received with warmth and enthusiasm, Hidalgo said, by government and financial circles in the countries concerned. A characteristic reaction was that of a director of the Bank of Togo who used his annual vacation to accompany Hidalgo on a tour of the country.

"Wherever we went, he made a speech to introduce me," Hidalgo said. "He would say: 'Consider this implausible and unusual fact: it has been the white man's habit to come to Africa to take our wealth away. And here we have this man who hardly seems real, and who comes here to give us both his wealth and his work.'"

## Dance

# Nureyev Disappointing in 'Romeo'

LONDON, June 12 (IHT) — Rudolf Nureyev has opened another marathon "Nureyev Festival" at the London Coliseum, in which he is scheduled to dance at all 28 performances in four weeks through June 30 — the first three weeks with London Festival Ballet in full-length and shorter classics, the last with the Murray Louis Dance Company of New York.

His opening-night performance in his own production of "Romeo and Juliet" was at a low level of sparkle and personality. A well-defined character was some help in what is basically a muddled choreographic presentation of the tragedy, but the chief dancing pleasure was in the Festival Ballet's Patricia Ruane as a poignantly expressive Juliet and Nicholas Johnson's buoyant Mercutio.

Next week's shorter classics will include Nureyev's first London appearance in the original Nijinsky version of "L'Après-midi d'un faune," as well as two other famous ballets from the Diaghilev company's repertoire: Fokine's "Le Spectre de la Rose" and "Scheherazade."

— NOEL GOODWIN

## Films in Paris

# Latest Sherlock Holmes Is Pipe Dream by Decree

By Thomas Quinn Curtis

PARIS, June 12 (IHT) — Sherlock Holmes is stranded without his creator to choose crimes for him to solve. About all he has left are his meerschaum pipe, his double-peaked cap, his hypodermic needle and his bumbling sidekick, Dr. Watson.

The desire to be Conan Doyle is not suppressed among movie folk, always ignorant of their limitations. It springs up perennially. Billy Wilder has delivered himself of the trumped-up "Private Life of Sherlock Holmes" and another Wilder, Gene, of the even more inept "Sherlock Holmes' Smarter Brother." These object lessons have gone unheeded and another bootleg product is upon us: "Murder by Decree" (Paramount Odéon and Publicis Champs-Elysees in English).

This time we are met with a B-picture proposition: Sherlock Holmes on the trail of Jack the Ripper. A Hollywood scenarioist, having heard the dubious theory that the ripping Jack was the Duke of Clarence, proceeds to improvise, tracing the guilt for the ghastly murders to the foot of the throne. As it is a matter of public record that Queen Victoria was not only indignant at the failure of Sir Charles Warren and his Metropolitan police to find the murderer, but wrote her own suggestions to him and to The Times, even Watson would have dismissed such red-herring tosh.

The screenplay is rooted less in Victorian history than it is in la-chrymose Victorian melodrama. It is often as though Holmes had been added to the personnel of "East Lynne," the popular weepy of the era.

An inordinate amount of sob-stuff is mixed with the blood-letting. A girl of humble station is tricked into a fraudulent marriage by the wicked duke and, after the birth of her ill-fated baby, is imprisoned in a madhouse to silence her, while her street-walking sisters fall



Christopher Plummer's Holmes in "Murder by Decree."

to Jack's flashing knife in dark lanes. Even the long-lost child is included and one is surprised that the tearful cockney halled, "She Was Poor But She Was 'ones'" has not been employed as theme song.

Holmes, after an uptight start, is divested of his customary savoir-faire and joins the preposterous proceedings with a show of fiery indignation. In clandestine audience with Lord Salisbury he carries on like an arrested suffragette, raving about unwed mothers, dirty dukes and cautioning the monarchy to watch its step. It is, as Victorians would exclaim, a disgraceful exhibition.

The production atones in part for the sloppy dramaturgy, setting before us persuasively the Baker Street digs, the gas-lit streets thronged with hansom cabs, the pea-soup fogs and the misery of Whitehall in the '90s.

Christopher Plummer is this neo-Holmes who has evidently given up morphine for opium pipe dreams, and James Mason makes a stalwart Watson. John Gielgud, bewhiskered, is the soundboard Salisbury and Anthony Quayle impersonates the devious police chief.

Another non-Conan Doyle version of Holmes' adventures is due. In this, it is reported that the Baker Street detective goes to Vienna to consult with Freud, and Laurence Olivier appears as the evil Moriarty. Quick, Watson, the needle!

It would benefit the cinema enormously if Federico Fellini directed all the films. He — and apparently he alone among his practicing contemporaries this side of Russia — can vivify each scene. In brief, he knows how to keep the movies on the move, an almost lost art.

His rivals attempt the feat by shock treatment, introducing startling shows of physical violence or

city's streets to disappear in the rays of the rising sun.

"If you're a communist, they're fascists and if you're a fascist they're communists," he explained about his ominous night riders. "If you're neither they are your hidden fears and anxieties, the troubling thoughts of the dark hours."

Fellini is a caricaturist and with a deft, swift hand draws what he sees, his model filtered through his sardonic humor. In "Prova d'Orchestra" he asks questions, but like any authentic artist he provides no solutions.

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Rainer Werner Fassbinder, a white hope of the latter-day Teutonic cinema, has churned out over 30 films during his brief career. As he writes them, sometimes appears in them and has now taken to photographing them as well as directing them, he has become a sort of perpetual motion machine which apparently allows him little time to think.

His latest opus, "Die Dritte Generation" (at the Racine in German) is a careless quickie, a misfiring parody on terrorism and terrorists. It is never clear who is being satirized or why. We are introduced to a band of fumbling bohemian anarchists, as dull a collection of parlor theorists as the season has vouchsafed, and the result is immeasurably boring. The assembled are purely superficial and expose themselves as a parade of paper figures cut out with blunt scissors from a comic book, having less substance than the characters of a musical comedy. What was intended no doubt was a black farce, but the ending in which a big businessman is kidnapped and held for ransom scores no definable point. Fassbinder's camera work employs some UFA angles in a staircase pursuit but otherwise is commonplace and Eddie Constantine is the captured tycoon of the scenario's fiddle-fad-dle.

Nothing is wasted in a Fellini film. Every shot has importance and not only brings the screen alive, but endows it with abiding life. A single flash often scores lasting impact: the obese nun taking a drink at the resort fountain in "8½," the dog on an open truck barking at the coiffured dog in a limousine in "Roma," the severed head flung into bright sea waves in "Satyricon."

"Prova d'Orchestra" (at the Balzac, the Colisée and the Saint-Germain Village in the original Italian) is Fellini's latest. It was devised as a television feature and runs only an hour and 10 minutes, but it is another brilliant motion picture.

A symphony orchestra gathers in a castle chamber of recommended acoustics. The rehearsal is interrupted by a union delegate. A break is called to discuss the issues and the meeting degenerates into a protest free-for-all with vandalism, shouting of slogans and sudden sexual desires. Then comes another interruption, a catastrophe of nature which threatens all and brings law and order, the musicians taking up their instruments again under the baton of the conductor they have reviled as a tyrant.

What is the significance of this fable? Its meaning has been disputed and Fellini is content to let it speak for itself.

Not long ago, when he was shooting the finale of his film "Roma," he looked down from a rooftop on an army of motorcyclists, helmeted and in black leather, who at his signal were to circle the Colosseum and charge through the

Lyubimov to Stage 'Boris' at La Scala

MOSCOW (Reuters) — Yuri Lyubimov, one of the Soviet Union's best-known theater directors and a frequent target of official criticism, will stage Mussorgsky's "Boris Godunov" at Milan's La Scala for the opening of the 1979-80 season on Dec. 7.

The authorities' decision to allow him to accept the invitation comes only a year after he was barred from staging another Russian opera, Tchaikovsky's "Queen of Spades," at the Paris Opera following a bitter attack on him in the Communist Party paper Pravda.

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## OECD Alarmed By Price Surge

By Paul Lewis

PARIS, June 12 (NYT) — Inflation is starting to accelerate again throughout the Western industrial world, arousing fears that another economic slowdown with higher unemployment may lie ahead.

Today, the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development, which monitors the economic performance of the Western nations, announced that shop floor prices rose 1.1 percent on average during April in its 24 member countries, the sharpest monthly increase in two years.

OECD Secretary-General Emile van Lennep was expected to warn the organization's annual ministerial meeting that rising inflation is likely to push the West's overall economic growth rate down to between 3 and 3.5 percent this year, against 3.7 percent in 1977 and 1978. "Resilient inflation may make it impossible to increase economic demand in a number of countries over a longish period," he said today.

Although unemployment stands at 18 million, or 5.4 percent of the

OECD countries' combined work force, Mr. Van Lennep warned that growth "is likely to remain too weak to bring about any reduction over the next 18 months."

During the six-month period ending in April, the OECD reports that retail prices rose at an annual rate of 9.3 percent, after rising at a rate of 8.4 percent in the six months that ended in March. If prices continue to rise at comparable rates, the OECD's figures show that the West could be heading for its worst inflation in recent history.

**Retail Prices**  
Between 1961 and 1970, the OECD calculates that consumer prices rose at an average rate of 3.4 percent in all its member countries. This overall rate accelerated between 1971 and 1976 to 8.6 percent, edged up to 8.7 percent the following year, then fell nearly a percentage point to 7.9 percent last year.

Economic policymakers fear that sharply rising prices will force governments to adopt restrictive policies that will undermine the hesitant economic recovery under way in several Western countries. Such fears are reinforced by the acceleration of inflation in countries where it traditionally has been lower and on which the rest of the world has relied to sustain trade and growth.

### U.S. Inflation

The United States, where prices rose an average 2.8 percent a year between 1961 and 1970, had the third highest inflation rate among the major Western countries in the six months ending in April, with prices rising at a 10.8-percent annual rate. Britain's rate was 13.5 percent and Italy's 15.6 percent.

In West Germany, inflation was running at a 7.5-percent annual rate in the six months ending in April, or almost three times the 2.4-percent rate last year. Swiss inflation is accelerating even more sharply; it reached 3.4 percent in the six months ending in April, against 1.1 percent in all of 1978.

Economists generally agree that the inflationary upsurge has multiple if contradictory causes, although they disagree on their relative significance.

An important, although paradoxical explanation, is that last year the weak dollar reduced the cost of oil and other imported raw materials for Europe and Japan, which pay for them in dollars. Now that the dollar is more stable, these countries find their import bills rising and have to face the fact that, even with their depressed levels of economic activity, they may have higher inflation than they want.

This is why West Germany is trying to stop the dollar rising too far against the Deutsche mark, although last year it was trying to hold the dollar up, arguing that a weak dollar would undermine world trade. But while the weak dollar helped Europe dampen raw material costs, it raised U.S. inflation by increasing the cost of many imports.

A second factor is that a strong U.S. recovery, combined with Europe's more modest upswing, has helped to boost raw material prices, while the Iranian crisis has caused the price of oil to start rising faster than world inflation, after several years when its real cost fell. Finally, Europe's efforts to prop up the dollar last year by supporting it on the market led to a large inflow of funds into their economies, which expanded national money supplies and gave a further push to prices.

The Paris meeting will develop a mechanism to insure that conservation targets are met and to keep a close watch on the spot oil market, the sources said. They pointed to unconfirmed reports that prices had gone as high as \$50 a barrel as an instance where policymakers could be led astray.

## Tokyo Talks May Set Up Energy Panel

TOKYO, June 12 (Reuters) — The seven major industrial countries will gather here at the end of the month for an economic summit are working on a plan for an international energy board to monitor prices and curb energy demand, government sources said today.

Representatives of the United States, Japan, West Germany, Britain, Canada, France and Italy will meet in Paris this weekend to establish guidelines for the board to monitor crude oil prices in the spot market and act as a watchdog on oil conservation efforts, the sources said.

A Japanese government official said that the seven heads of government are unlikely to come up with a dramatic solution to the problems of oil prices and supply. He said that most of the summit participants were anxious to avoid a confrontation with members of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries, which is expected to agree on further price increases at a meeting two days before the summit.

But sources said that there was general agreement among the countries that the summit meeting must show some action in trying to curb oil prices and demand, as spot crude prices in Europe have jumped to record highs.

### Dealing With OPEC

The sources said that the seven nations had been unable to achieve a common front on dealing with the OPEC actions, although France has been pressing for a pact to prevent oil-consuming nations from entering a financially ruinous bidding war. They said that some consensus had been reached in several areas involving energy but that efforts were being made to avoid setting up anything that OPEC might perceive as a consumers' bloc.

The Paris meeting will develop a mechanism to insure that conservation targets are met and to keep a close watch on the spot oil market, the sources said. They pointed to unconfirmed reports that prices had gone as high as \$50 a barrel as an instance where policymakers could be led astray.

## News and Notes

**Fiat** is to take control of the financially ailing SEAT automobile company, Spain's largest industry. Sociedad Espanola de Automoviles de Turismo is owned jointly at present by the Spanish government, Fiat (36 percent) and private shareholders. Fiat is to invest \$181.8 million in SEAT in two stages, half this year and half in 1980. By 1981, it will control 90 percent of SEAT, and the Spanish Instituto Nacional de Industria (INI) the remaining 10 percent. However, Fiat sources caution that the Spanish government must meet certain "conditions," which include a requirement that Spanish banks agree to provide at least 44 billion pesetas (\$677 million) of loans over the next five years, that Fiat be allowed to lay off unneeded workers and that the government allow adequate price hikes. If these are not met within two years, Fiat would be allowed to pull out by selling its shares to INI.

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Sixteen airlines have placed orders for 37 Boeing 747, 737 and 727 jetliners worth a total of \$550 million. Boeing, which is producing planes at a rate of 28 a month, reports two orders for the 747 jumbo jet, 18 orders for the twin-engine 737s and 17 three-

engine 727s. Boeing also says British Airways has taken options on 18 of the new 757 aircraft, valued at about \$824 million, in addition to firm orders for 19 of the planes announced last March. Eastern Airlines has placed firm orders for 21 of the 757s and has taken options on 24 more. Overall, Boeing expects 1979 sales to reach about \$8 billion compared to \$5.46 billion last year. Commercial jet transport orders are expected to total \$9 billion this year after \$11 billion in 1978.

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Cooper Laboratories intends to sell certain assets of its internal medicine division to Schering of West Germany for \$85 million as part of a collaboration agreement. The agreement includes cross-licensing of research products. The pharmaceutical business to be sold accounts for about 23 percent of Cooper's total sales and is one of five operating divisions. Excluded from the sale are the dermatology products of the division, certain manufacturing facilities and the company's anti-asthma drug, now being clinically evaluated. However, Schering will have exclusive patent rights to make this drug worldwide and will pay Cooper a royalty of 7 percent on sales.

### Bold Offer for Reliance

## Takeover Bid Could Be Disaster for Exxon

NEW YORK, June 12 (AP-DJ) — Exxon's proposed \$1.17-billion takeover of Reliance Electric, whose directors today refused to either endorse or oppose the bid, is being described as one of the boldest, most brilliant corporate maneuvers in recent years, but also as one that could turn into a political disaster for Exxon and other major oil companies.

The preliminaries were carried out with the secrecy and smoothness of a military invasion. Although Exxon had been checking out takeover possibilities in the electric-motor industry for six months, there apparently were no leaks. The giant oil company's announcement (JHT, May 15) that it intended to acquire Reliance came as a surprise to Wall Street.

Then Exxon moved swiftly to smother any opposition from Reliance, a profitable company that had just completed a \$345-million acquisition of its own. After negotiations, Exxon offered \$72.50 a share for all of Reliance's common stock and \$201.60 for each preferred share.

Reliance common had been trading on the New York Stock Exchange at about \$34.50 a share. The Exxon offer reportedly surprised even Reliance's financial advisers, who had been expecting that Exxon would not go higher than \$60 a share.

### Oil Price Controls

With price controls on domestically produced oil scheduled to be removed in gradual stages through 1981, President Carter has proposed a "windfall-profits" tax to recapture a good part of the expected added oil revenues. Some congressmen are pushing for even higher taxes, and the Exxon move gives them an immediate talking point. The Reliance takeover also could help Sen. Edward Kennedy's bill to bar oil companies from making acquisitions valued at more than \$100 million.

The Federal Trade Commission is reviewing the Exxon-Reliance plan, as it does all large-scale business combinations. An FTC official declined to say whether the deal was receiving special scrutiny.

Since 1973, Exxon, along with several other petroleum companies, has been a defendant in an antitrust suit in which the FTC is seeking to force the company to divest itself of certain refining and pipeline assets. No decision is expected for several years.

Exxon, of course, makes a huge target for critics of the oil industry. On the basis of first-quarter reports, it is likely that this year the company will surpass General Motors to become the world's largest industrial company from the standpoint of sales.

Exxon's revenues are running at a rate of more than \$72 billion a year. Earnings also are up sharply — 37 percent in this year's first quarter, after a record year.

### \$4-Billion Industry

The possibility of Exxon's entry into the \$4-billion-a-year electric-motor business has been a matter of intense discussion for the last month among the approximately 20 major firms that make up that industry. In addition to motors, Exxon would be acquiring an extensive electrical and mechanical industrial-drives business.

At the May 18 press conference at which the plan for Reliance was disclosed, Exxon President Howard Kauffmann mentioned it almost as an afterthought. Most of his time was spent discussing what he called "a significant new energy-saving technology" that Exxon had brought to "an advanced state of development." He said that the application of the device to electric motors of all sizes ultimately could produce energy savings in the United States equivalent to 1 million barrels of oil a day or 100 millions tons of coal a year.

## Japan Exports Seen Dropping In 3d Quarter

TOKYO, June 12 (AP-DJ) — Japan's exports are expected to decline 1.8 percent in the third quarter and 0.4 percent in the fourth after rising 13.3 percent in the second quarter, the Economic Planning Agency said today.

A survey it conducted last May among 33 major firms showed that exports in July-September will total 2.19 trillion yen (about \$14 billion), down 1.8 percent from the previous quarter's estimate of 2.23 trillion yen, and that exports in October-December will fall 0.4 percent to 2.08 trillion yen.

Imports in July-September are expected to increase 1 percent to 2.95 trillion yen, after rising 3.1 percent in the April-June quarter to 2.92 trillion yen from 2.86 trillion in the January-March quarter.

Exports of steel, which rose 11.7 percent in the January-March period, are forecast to decline in the third quarter, but will begin to rise in the October-December period, it predicted. It added that exports of textiles and machinery will increase 7.1 percent and 17.4 percent, respectively, in October-December. They are expected to level off toward the end of this year.

### Exports to U.S.

Exports to the United States in the July-September quarter are expected to decline 2.5 percent from the previous quarter. Exports to Europe and Southeast Asia are predicted to drop about 3 percent but to rise again in the October-December quarter.

Imports of mineral fuel including crude oil, estimated to rise 6.1 percent in the April-June period, are expected to level off in July-September, but to gain 4.4 percent in the October-December quarter. Machinery imports are expected to decline in the last two quarters. Imports of metal materials will decline gradually toward the end of year, and those of textile materials also are expected to decline between July and December.

### GOLD NEWS

Specialized information on gold, platinum and other commodities, as well as advice on the international stock markets and tax matters, is given monthly in FINANCE MONITOR, 1 Temple Chambers, Temple Avenue, London EC4, or £20 per year (US \$35).

## Prime Rate Cut Spurs N.Y. Rally

NEW YORK, June 12 — Prices on the New York Stock Exchange responded with a powerful advance to a cut in the prime rate by Morgan Guaranty Trust today.

Institutions took part as trading volume swelled to 45.45 million shares from 28.27 million yesterday, analysts said. It was the heaviest turnover this year and the heaviest since Nov. 1 last year when 50.45 million shares changed hands.

The Dow Jones industrial average, up over 10 points at its high,

closed with a gain of 7.71 points at 845.29. Advancing issues outpaced declines by more than 3-to-1, or 1,214 advances to 378 declines.

Morgan Guaranty Trust, which lowered its prime rate to 11½ from 11¼ percent, said the decrease reflects market conditions. Most other banks are currently at the 11¼-percent level where they have been since December.

Donald Maude, director of research at Merrill Lynch's government securities unit called the action "obvious recognition of the

fact that there's been significant downward pressure on short-term rates due to moderation in loan demand over the past month emanating from a significant weakening in the pace of the economy."

He also cited the "artificially high" spread between the prime and rates in the commercial paper market where corporations borrow from each other at short-term rates below those offered by banks.

Meanwhile, in Washington, the Commerce Department reported that the nation's businesses built up

inventories during April at the fastest pace in a year while sales fell sharply. Inventories climbed \$5.4 billion — or 1.4 percent — to \$397.1 billion compared with a 1.1-percent gain during March. Manufacturing inventories rose 1.6 percent between March and April while retailers' stocks rose 1.7 percent. Sales slipped 3.2 percent to \$277.4 billion, a sharp reversal from March's 4.1-percent increase.

The department reported that the total inventory-to-sales ratio soared to 1.43 from 1.37 in March, meaning businesses had sufficient goods on hand to meet sales demand for 1.43 months during April.

Analysts noted that investors have been hoping that signs of an economic slowdown would take up pressure off interest rates. Recent signs of slowing economic activity include a drop in May retail sales, a rise in April business inventories, a steep drop in April durable goods orders and a slowing in wholesale price increases in May to less than half the rate of April.

Institutional money managers, holding large cash reserves, may not be ready to say interest rates have peaked, one analyst said, but they would be likely to commit some of that cash to equities over the remaining two weeks of the second quarter and then "look around a bit" to survey the economic terrain.

However, after the market closed, U.S. Steel said it is raising prices on certain steel products averaging about 3½ percent on its total steel mill product line, effective July 1. Major products affected include steel sheet and strip, bar and semi-finished, rail, wheels and (Continued on Page 13, Col. 1)

## U.S. Futures Buying Skewed Interest Rates

NEW YORK, June 12 (AP-DJ) — The recent sharp drop in short-term interest rates came largely from speculative buying in the growing futures market for U.S. government securities. That is the view of money analysts who say that many investors, convinced that interest rates are heading downward, are placing their bets in the futures market for the first time.

Many government officials, including some from the Federal Reserve and the Treasury, have expressed concern that speculative futures trading could cause extreme volatility in the money market, possibly even threatening the Fed's ability to carry out credit policy.

securities prices. The heavy buying in Chicago's International Monetary Market for Treasury bill futures has boosted prices sharply, spilling the effects over into the spot money market.

The decline in interest rates has been striking in the resale market yesterday, for example, 13-week Treasury bills closed at about 9.09 percent bid, down from 9.18 percent bid Friday. At one point yesterday, for the first time since December, a cash trade took place at under 9 percent. As recently as early this month, 13-week Treasury bills were hovering at about 9.55 percent.

A similar pattern is evident in futures. Yesterday, 13-week bill contracts for delivery in September closed at a price to yield 8.71 percent. That compared with a 9.38-percent yield equivalent as recently as June 4.

"The futures market appears to have had a significant impact on the spot market," said David Jones, an economist for Aubrey G. Lantson & Co., a New York securities firm. He observed that specialists who arbitrage between the spot and futures markets tend to keep the rate movements in the two closely related. When the rates move apart, "something's got to give," he said. Recently it has been the spot market that has been doing the giving.

The market for Treasury bill futures has been active. As of Friday, open contracts on 13-week bills amounted to 66,228, equivalent to more than \$66 billion of actual securities. As recently as April 5, there were only 53,646 open contracts.

Actual trading in the futures market also has risen sharply. Last month 154,696 contracts for Treasury bills changed hands, up from

111,491 contracts in April and from 38,931 a year earlier.

Some people who are regular participants in the cash market are turning to futures, because it is less expensive to take a position. In the cash market, investors have to pay about a 10-percent interest rate to borrow funds to buy Treasury bills, well above the current rate on bills. By contrast, only \$1,250 must be put up for a \$1-million bill contract in the futures market.

## Company Reports

Revenues, Profits in Millions  
in local currencies, unless otherwise indicated

| Britain    |        |        |      |
|------------|--------|--------|------|
|            | 1979   | 1978   | 1977 |
| Year March |        |        |      |
| Revenue    | 922.59 | 807.45 |      |
| Profits    | 58.22  | 55.77  |      |
| Per share  | 0.573  | 0.618  |      |

| Canada      |        |        |      |
|-------------|--------|--------|------|
|             | 1979   | 1978   | 1977 |
| 3rd quarter |        |        |      |
| Revenue     | 571.70 | 533.80 |      |
| Profits     | 12.24  | 22.31  |      |
| Per share   | 0.35   | 0.64   |      |
| 9 months    |        |        |      |
| Revenue     | 1,960. | 1,850. |      |
| Profits     | 59.64  | 62.33  |      |
| Per share   | 1.70   | 1.78   |      |

| United States |        |        |      |
|---------------|--------|--------|------|
|               | 1979   | 1978   | 1977 |
| 3rd quarter   |        |        |      |
| Revenue       | 1.39   | 1.09   |      |
| Profits       | 50.99  | 43.45  |      |
| Per share     | 1.05   | 0.84   |      |
| Share dil.    | 0.77   | 0.63   |      |
| 9 months      |        |        |      |
| Revenue       | 3,900. | 3,100. |      |
| Profits       | 166.75 | 122.93 |      |
| Per share     | 3.34   | 2.39   |      |
| Share dil.    | 2.46   | 1.82   |      |

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## U.S. Panel Hits Foreign Bribe Act

By Philip Taubman

WASHINGTON, June 12 (NYT) — A White House task force on U.S. exports has drafted recommendations to President Carter that call for the immediate weakening and eventual abandonment of key provisions in the law that prohibits the payment of bribes overseas by U.S. corporations.

Concluding that the law is costing the United States \$1 billion a year in lost trade, the task force has prepared recommendations for the removal of the Securities and Exchange Commission from enforcement responsibilities and proposing that the administration prepare the ground for a change that would permit a resumption of bribery.

The recommendations, a draft of which was obtained by The New York Times, are expected to be forwarded to Mr. Carter later this week by Henry Owen, a top White House adviser on international economics. If adopted, they would preempt a review of the law being conducted by the criminal division of the Justice Department.

Proponents of the law say that the task force proposals would effectively emasculate it, and are a result of intense lobbying of the administration by the business community.

The Foreign Corrupt Practices Act, passed in 1977, makes it a crime for U.S. corporations to bribe officials of foreign governments to obtain business. It also prohibits falsification of accounting records to cover up overseas payoffs.

The business community has complained that the law puts U.S. multinational corporations at a competitive disadvantage because it is ambiguous and because foreign corporations do not operate under similar restraints.

The White House task force, composed of representatives from nine government agencies, faults the bribery law for producing both economic and political losses to the United States. From an informal study of U.S. exports in a dozen countries, the task force concludes that the law costs the United States \$1 billion annually.

Referring to the political losses, the task force said, "The U.S. government is criticized for moralizing, for prying into transactions outside U.S. jurisdiction and for needlessly creating political problems."

The task force proposes that the following steps be taken:

• The Justice Department, by next September, should issue written guidance to the business community about the law, including ex-

planation of enforcement priorities, discussion of hypothetical situations and creation of a business review procedure by which corporations could get advance government reaction to specific overseas payoff plans.

• The administration should consider amending the law "to take enforcement responsibilities away from the SEC." The Justice Department and the SEC has taken a hard line on overseas payoffs.

• The administration periodically should inform Congress and the public about export losses caused by the law. This could pave the way for seeking modifications that would "permit U.S. companies to be guided by the laws of the foreign countries where they do business."

### U.S. to Phase Out Steel Import Limits

WASHINGTON, June 12 (Reuters) — The United States will phase out controls on imports of specialty steel over an eight-month period, the White House announced today.

Special Trade Representative Robert Strauss said that "in view of the improvement of domestic industry conditions and competitiveness, a longer extension... is not warranted." The controls on stainless and alloy tool steels, imposed in 1976, were due to expire tomorrow.

### Fluor Splits Stock 3-for-2

LOS ANGELES, June 12 (Reuters) — Fluor Corp. directors declared yesterday a 3-for-2 stock split, payable Aug. 13 to holders of record June 29. Directors also increased the quarterly dividend on the pre-split shares to 37½ cents, payable July 15 to holders of record June 29.



## Krugerrand. The cash-and-carry gold.

Gold is a vital part of any investment portfolio providing a long-term hedge against capital erosion. What, then, has been preventing you from investing in gold? The formalities of buying and selling it? The difficulties of handling it? If so, take a look at the Krugerrand.

The Krugerrand is a gold coin containing exactly 1 troy ounce of fine gold. As it is legal tender you can buy it at practically any bank. Without fuss. Without formalities. Just put your cash on the desk and carry off your Krugerrands. Now, the other side of the coin: economy. The Krugerrand doesn't carry a collector's surcharge. And its gold premium is the lowest of all gold coins — only 7%. So the Krugerrand is the best buy when you consider gold.

And the most flexible gold when you re-sell it. Because again there's no red tape. And its coin form enables you to sell it exactly the way you would like to: ounce by ounce.

So whichever way you look at it, it's not only an ounce of pure gold. But also a pound of pure common sense.

## Krugerrand The cash-and-carry gold.

Traded by banks in Germany, United Kingdom, Switzerland, Netherlands, Belgium, Luxembourg, Austria, Denmark, Andorra.  
As well as in the USA.















| 12 Month Stock |     | Sis.     |           | Close |     | Crise |     | 12 Month Stock |           | Sis.    |     | Close |     | Crise |           |     |     |
|----------------|-----|----------|-----------|-------|-----|-------|-----|----------------|-----------|---------|-----|-------|-----|-------|-----------|-----|-----|
| High           | Low | Div.     | In 5 Yld. | P/E   | 100 | High  | Low | Div.           | In 5 Yld. | P/E     | 100 | High  | Low | Div.  | In 5 Yld. | P/E | 100 |
| 1496           | 124 | Reichard | 1.5       | 8     | 25  | 139   | + 6 | 746            | 24        | Sollman | 16  | 362   | 45  | 54    | 254       | 54  | 254 |
| 1498           | 144 | RPS      | 1.0       | 2     | 12  | 176   | + 2 | 748            | 26        | Somers  | 14  | 18    | 2   | 255   | 255       | 254 | 254 |
| 1499           | 144 | RSC      | 1.0       | 2     | 12  | 176   | + 2 | 750            | 26        | Somers  | 14  | 18    | 2   | 255   | 255       | 254 | 254 |
| 1500           | 144 | RSC      | 1.0       | 2     | 12  | 176   | + 2 | 750            | 26        | Somers  | 14  | 18    | 2   | 255   | 255       | 254 | 254 |
| 1501           | 144 | RSC      | 1.0       | 2     | 12  | 176   | + 2 | 750            | 26        | Somers  | 14  | 18    | 2   | 255   | 255       | 254 | 254 |
| 1502           | 144 | RSC      | 1.0       | 2     | 12  | 176   | + 2 | 750            | 26        | Somers  | 14  | 18    | 2   | 255   | 255       | 254 | 254 |
| 1503           | 144 | RSC      | 1.0       | 2     | 12  | 176   | + 2 | 750            | 26        | Somers  | 14  | 18    | 2   | 255   | 255       | 254 | 254 |
| 1504           | 144 | RSC      | 1.0       | 2     | 12  | 176   | + 2 | 750            | 26        | Somers  | 14  | 18    | 2   | 255   | 255       | 254 | 254 |
| 1505           | 144 | RSC      | 1.0       | 2     | 12  | 176   | + 2 | 750            | 26        | Somers  | 14  | 18    | 2   | 255   | 255       | 254 | 254 |
| 1506           | 144 | RSC      | 1.0       | 2     | 12  | 176   | + 2 | 750            | 26        | Somers  | 14  | 18    | 2   | 255   | 255       | 254 | 254 |
| 1507           | 144 | RSC      | 1.0       | 2     | 12  | 176   | + 2 | 750            | 26        | Somers  | 14  | 18    | 2   | 255   | 255       | 254 | 254 |
| 1508           | 144 | RSC      | 1.0       | 2     | 12  | 176   | + 2 | 750            | 26        | Somers  | 14  | 18    | 2   | 255   | 255       | 254 | 254 |
| 1509           | 144 | RSC      | 1.0       | 2     | 12  | 176   | + 2 | 750            | 26        | Somers  | 14  | 18    | 2   | 255   | 255       | 254 | 254 |
| 1510           | 144 | RSC      | 1.0       | 2     | 12  | 176   | + 2 | 750            | 26        | Somers  | 14  | 18    | 2   | 255   | 255       | 254 | 254 |
| 1511           | 144 | RSC      | 1.0       | 2     | 12  | 176   | + 2 | 750            | 26        | Somers  | 14  | 18    | 2   | 255   | 255       | 254 | 254 |
| 1512           | 144 | RSC      | 1.0       | 2     | 12  | 176   | + 2 | 750            | 26        | Somers  | 14  | 18    | 2   | 255   | 255       | 254 | 254 |
| 1513           | 144 | RSC      | 1.0       | 2     | 12  | 176   | + 2 | 750            | 26        | Somers  | 14  | 18    | 2   | 255   | 255       | 254 | 254 |
| 1514           | 144 | RSC      | 1.0       | 2     | 12  | 176   | + 2 | 750            | 26        | Somers  | 14  | 18    | 2   | 255   | 255       | 254 | 254 |
| 1515           | 144 | RSC      | 1.0       | 2     | 12  | 176   | + 2 | 750            | 26        | Somers  | 14  | 18    | 2   | 255   | 255       | 254 | 254 |
| 1516           | 144 | RSC      | 1.0       | 2     | 12  | 176   | + 2 | 750            | 26        | Somers  | 14  | 18    | 2   | 255   | 255       | 254 | 254 |
| 1517           | 144 | RSC      | 1.0       | 2     | 12  | 176   | + 2 | 750            | 26        | Somers  | 14  | 18    | 2   | 255   | 255       | 254 | 254 |
| 1518           | 144 | RSC      | 1.0       | 2     | 12  | 176   | + 2 | 750            | 26        | Somers  | 14  | 18    | 2   | 255   | 255       | 254 | 254 |
| 1519           | 144 | RSC      | 1.0       | 2     | 12  | 176   | + 2 | 750            | 26        | Somers  | 14  | 18    | 2   | 255   | 255       | 254 | 254 |
| 1520           | 144 | RSC      | 1.0       | 2     | 12  | 176   | + 2 | 750            | 26        | Somers  | 14  | 18    | 2   | 255   | 255       | 254 | 254 |
| 1521           | 144 | RSC      | 1.0       | 2     | 12  | 176   | + 2 | 750            | 26        | Somers  | 14  | 18    | 2   | 255   | 255       | 254 | 254 |
| 1522           | 144 | RSC      | 1.0       | 2     | 12  | 176   | + 2 | 750            | 26        | Somers  | 14  | 18    | 2   | 255   | 255       | 254 | 254 |
| 1523           | 144 | RSC      | 1.0       | 2     | 12  | 176   | + 2 | 750            | 26        | Somers  | 14  | 18    | 2   | 255   | 255       | 254 | 254 |
| 1524           | 144 | RSC      | 1.0       | 2     | 12  | 176   | + 2 | 750            | 26        | Somers  | 14  | 18    | 2   | 255   | 255       | 254 | 254 |
| 1525           | 144 | RSC      | 1.0       | 2     | 12  | 176   | + 2 | 750            | 26        | Somers  | 14  | 18    | 2   | 255   | 255       | 254 | 254 |
| 1526           | 144 | RSC      | 1.0       | 2     | 12  | 176   | + 2 | 750            | 26        | Somers  | 14  | 18    | 2   | 255   | 255       | 254 | 254 |
| 1527           | 144 | RSC      | 1.0       | 2     | 12  | 176   | + 2 | 750            | 26        | Somers  | 14  | 18    | 2   | 255   | 255       | 254 | 254 |
| 1528           | 144 | RSC      | 1.0       | 2     | 12  | 176   | + 2 | 750            | 26        | Somers  | 14  | 18    | 2   | 255   | 255       | 254 | 254 |
| 1529           | 144 | RSC      | 1.0       | 2     | 12  | 176   | + 2 | 750            | 26        | Somers  | 14  | 18    | 2   | 255   | 255       | 254 | 254 |
| 1530           | 144 | RSC      | 1.0       | 2     | 12  | 176   | + 2 | 750            | 26        | Somers  | 14  | 18    | 2   | 255   | 255       | 254 | 254 |
| 1531           | 144 | RSC      | 1.0       | 2     | 12  | 176   | + 2 | 750            | 26        | Somers  | 14  | 18    | 2   | 255   | 255       | 254 | 254 |
| 1532           | 144 | RSC      | 1.0       | 2     | 12  | 176   | + 2 | 750            | 26        | Somers  | 14  | 18    | 2   | 255   | 255       | 254 | 254 |
| 1533           | 144 | RSC      | 1.0       | 2     | 12  | 176   | + 2 | 750            | 26        | Somers  | 14  | 18    | 2   | 255   | 255       | 254 | 254 |
| 1534           | 144 | RSC      | 1.0       | 2     | 12  | 176   | + 2 | 750            | 26        | Somers  | 14  | 18    | 2   | 255   | 255       | 254 | 254 |
| 1535           | 144 | RSC      | 1.0       | 2     | 12  | 176   | + 2 | 750            | 26        | Somers  | 14  | 18    | 2   | 255   | 255       | 254 | 254 |
| 1536           | 144 | RSC      | 1.0       | 2     | 12  | 176   | + 2 | 750            | 26        | Somers  | 14  | 18    | 2   | 255   | 255       | 254 | 254 |
| 1537           | 144 | RSC      | 1.0       | 2     | 12  | 176   | + 2 | 750            | 26        | Somers  | 14  | 18    | 2   | 255   | 255       | 254 | 254 |
| 1538           | 144 | RSC      | 1.0       | 2     | 12  | 176   | + 2 | 750            | 26        | Somers  | 14  | 18    | 2   | 255   | 255       | 254 | 254 |
| 1539           | 144 | RSC      | 1.0       | 2     | 12  | 176   | + 2 | 750            | 26        | Somers  | 14  | 18    | 2   | 255   | 255       | 254 | 254 |
| 1540           | 144 | RSC      | 1.0       | 2     | 12  | 176   | + 2 | 750            | 26        | Somers  | 14  | 18    | 2   | 255   | 255       | 254 | 254 |
| 1541           | 144 | RSC      | 1.0       | 2     | 12  | 176   | + 2 | 750            | 26        | Somers  | 14  | 18    | 2   | 255   | 255       | 254 | 254 |
| 1542           | 144 | RSC      | 1.0       | 2     | 12  | 176   | + 2 | 750            | 26        | Somers  | 14  | 18    | 2   | 255   | 255       | 254 | 254 |
| 1543           | 144 | RSC      | 1.0       | 2     | 12  | 176   | + 2 | 750            | 26        | Somers  | 14  | 18    | 2   | 255   | 255       | 254 | 254 |
| 1544           | 144 | RSC      | 1.0       | 2     | 12  | 176   | + 2 | 750            | 26        | Somers  | 14  | 18    | 2   | 255   | 255       | 254 | 254 |
| 1545           | 144 | RSC      | 1.0       | 2     | 12  | 176   | + 2 | 750            | 26        | Somers  | 14  | 18    | 2   | 255   | 255       | 254 | 254 |
| 1546           | 144 | RSC      | 1.0       | 2     | 12  | 176   | + 2 | 750            | 26        | Somers  | 14  | 18    | 2   | 255   | 255       | 254 | 254 |
| 1547           | 144 | RSC      | 1.0       | 2     | 12  | 176   | + 2 | 750            | 26        | Somers  | 14  | 18    | 2   | 255   | 255       | 254 | 254 |
| 1548           | 144 | RSC      | 1.0       | 2     | 12  | 176   | + 2 | 750            | 26        | Somers  | 14  | 18    | 2   | 255   | 255       | 254 | 254 |
| 1549           | 144 | RSC      | 1.0       | 2     | 12  | 176   | + 2 | 750            | 26        | Somers  | 14  | 18    | 2   | 255   | 255       | 254 | 254 |
| 1550           | 144 | RSC      | 1.0       | 2     | 12  | 176   | + 2 | 750            | 26        | Somers  | 14  | 18    | 2   | 255   | 255       | 254 | 254 |
| 1551           | 144 | RSC      | 1.0       | 2     | 12  | 176   | + 2 | 750            | 26        | Somers  | 14  | 18    | 2   | 255   | 255       | 254 | 254 |
| 1552           | 144 | RSC      | 1.0       | 2     | 12  | 176   | + 2 | 750            | 26        | Somers  | 14  | 18    | 2   | 255   | 255       | 254 | 254 |
| 1553           | 144 | RSC      | 1.0       | 2     | 12  | 176   | + 2 | 750            | 26        | Somers  | 14  | 18    | 2   | 255   | 255       | 254 | 254 |
| 1554           | 144 | RSC      | 1.0       | 2     | 12  | 176   | + 2 | 750            | 26        | Somers  | 14  | 18    | 2   | 255   | 255       | 254 | 254 |
| 1555           | 144 | RSC      | 1.0       | 2     | 12  | 176   | + 2 | 750            | 26        | Somers  | 14  | 18    | 2   | 255   | 255       | 254 | 254 |
| 1556           | 144 | RSC      | 1.0       | 2     | 12  | 176   | + 2 | 750            | 26        | Somers  | 14  | 18    | 2   | 255   | 255       | 254 | 254 |
| 1557           | 144 | RSC      | 1.0       | 2     | 12  | 176   | + 2 | 750            | 26        | Somers  | 14  | 18    | 2   | 255   | 255       | 254 | 254 |
| 1558           | 144 | RSC      | 1.0       | 2     | 12  | 176   | + 2 | 750            | 26        | Somers  | 14  | 18    | 2   | 255   | 255       | 254 | 254 |
| 1559           | 144 | RSC      | 1.0       | 2     | 12  | 176   | + 2 | 750            | 26        | Somers  | 14  | 18    | 2   | 255   | 255       | 254 | 254 |
| 1560           | 144 | RSC      | 1.0       | 2     | 12  | 176   | + 2 | 750            | 26        | Somers  | 14  | 18    | 2   | 255   | 255       | 254 | 254 |
| 1561           | 144 | RSC      | 1.0       | 2     | 12  | 176   | + 2 | 750            | 26        | Somers  | 14  | 18    | 2   | 255   | 255       | 254 | 254 |
| 1562           | 144 | RSC      | 1.0       | 2     | 12  | 176   | + 2 | 750            | 26        | Somers  | 14  | 18    | 2   | 255   | 255       | 254 | 254 |
| 1563           | 144 | RSC      | 1.0       | 2     | 12  | 176   | + 2 | 750            | 26        | Somers  | 14  | 18    | 2   | 255   | 255       | 254 | 254 |
| 1564           | 144 | RSC      | 1.0       | 2     | 12  | 176   | + 2 | 750            | 26        | Somers  | 14  | 18    | 2   | 255   | 255       | 254 | 254 |
| 1565           | 144 | RSC      | 1.0       | 2     | 12  | 176   | + 2 | 750            | 26        | Somers  | 14  | 18    | 2   | 255   | 255       | 254 | 254 |
| 1566           | 144 | RSC      | 1.0       | 2     | 12  | 176   | + 2 | 750            | 26        | Somers  | 14  | 18    | 2   | 255   | 255       | 254 | 254 |
| 1567           | 144 | RSC      | 1.0       | 2     | 12  | 176   | + 2 | 750            | 26        | Somers  | 14  | 18    | 2   | 255   | 255       | 254 | 254 |
| 1568           | 144 | RSC      | 1.0       | 2     | 12  | 176   | + 2 | 750            | 26        | Somers  | 14  | 18    | 2   | 255   | 255       | 254 | 254 |
| 1569           | 144 | RSC      | 1.0       | 2     | 12  | 176   | + 2 | 750            | 26        | Somers  | 14  | 18    | 2   | 255   | 255       | 254 | 254 |
| 1570           | 144 | RSC      | 1.0       | 2     | 12  | 176   | + 2 | 750            | 26        | Somers  | 14  | 18    | 2   | 255   | 255       | 254 | 254 |
| 1571           | 144 | RSC      | 1.0       | 2     | 12  | 176   | + 2 | 750            | 26        | Somers  | 14  | 18    | 2   | 255   | 255       | 254 | 254 |
| 1572           | 144 | RSC      | 1.0       | 2     | 12  | 176   | + 2 | 750            | 26        | Somers  | 14  | 18    | 2   | 255   | 255       | 254 | 254 |
| 1573           | 144 | RSC      | 1.0       | 2     | 12  | 176   | + 2 | 750            | 26        | Somers  | 14  | 18    | 2   | 255   | 255       | 254 | 254 |
| 1574           | 144 | RSC      | 1.0       | 2     | 12  | 176   | + 2 | 750            | 26        | Somers  | 14  | 18    | 2   | 255   | 255       | 254 | 254 |
| 1575           | 144 | RSC      | 1.0       | 2     | 12  | 176   | + 2 | 750            | 26        | Somers  | 14  | 18    | 2   | 255   | 255       | 254 | 254 |
| 1576           | 144 | RSC      | 1.0       | 2     | 12  | 176   | + 2 | 750            | 26        | Somers  | 14  | 18    | 2   | 255   | 255       | 254 | 254 |
| 1577           | 144 | RSC      | 1.0       | 2     | 12  | 176   | + 2 | 750            | 26        | Somers  | 14  | 18    | 2   | 255   | 255       | 254 | 254 |
| 1578           | 144 | RSC      | 1.0       | 2     | 12  | 176   | + 2 | 750            | 26        | Somers  | 14  | 18    | 2   | 255   | 255       | 254 | 254 |
| 1579           | 144 | RSC      | 1.0       | 2     | 12  | 176   | + 2 | 750            | 26        | Somers  | 14  | 18    | 2   | 255   | 255       | 254 | 254 |
| 1580           | 144 | RSC      | 1.0       | 2     | 12  | 176   | + 2 | 750            | 26        | Somers  | 14  | 18    | 2   | 255   | 255       | 254 | 254 |
| 1581           | 144 | RSC      | 1.0       | 2     | 12  | 176   | + 2 | 750            | 26        | Somers  | 14  | 18    | 2   | 255   | 255       | 254 | 254 |
| 1582           | 144 | RSC      | 1.0       | 2     | 12  | 176   | + 2 | 750            | 26        | Somers  | 14  | 18    | 2   | 255   | 255       | 254 | 254 |
| 1583           | 144 | RSC      | 1.0       | 2     | 12  | 176   | + 2 | 750            | 26        | Somers  | 14  | 18    | 2   | 255   | 255       | 254 | 254 |
| 1584           | 144 | RSC      | 1.0       | 2     | 12  | 176   | + 2 | 750            | 26        | Somers  | 14  | 18    | 2   | 255   | 255       | 254 | 254 |
| 1585           | 144 | RSC      | 1.0       | 2     | 12  | 176   | + 2 | 750            | 26        | Somers  | 14  | 18    | 2   | 255   | 255       | 254 | 254 |
| 1586           | 144 | RSC      | 1.0       | 2     | 12  | 176   | + 2 |                |           |         |     |       |     |       |           |     |     |

Despite the general advance, a reporting lower fiscal third-quarter profits, J. Ray McDermott, who

Among gold stocks, Dome Mines climbed 7% to 113, ASA % to 26 1/2 and Campbell Redlake Mines 1/4 to 18 1/4. Callahan Mining, a silver producer, lost 1/2 to 17 1/2. Seagram eased 1/4 to 32 1/4 after

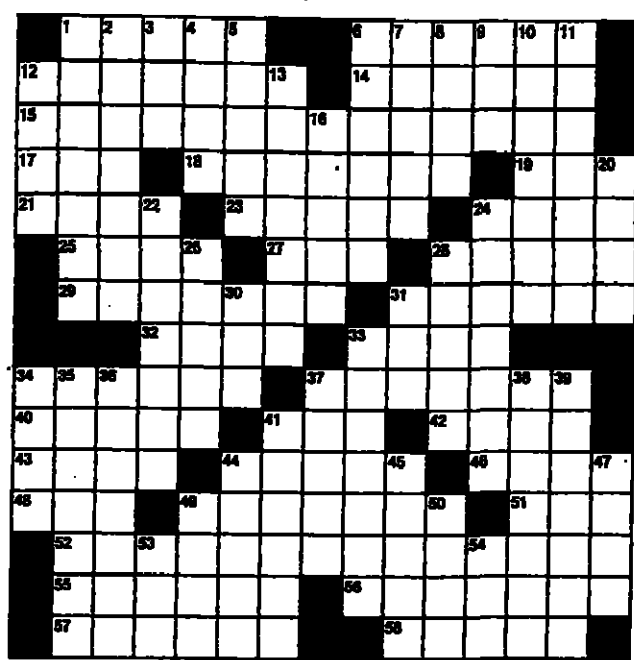
Thermotronics, Piquette, Greece. Tel. 4511322. Th. 213157 BOAT GR.

Thermotronics, Piquette, Greece. Tel. 4511322. Th. 213157 BOAT GR.



## CROSSWORD

By Eugene T. Maleska



## ACROSS

- 1 "Oompah" producers  
6 Pacer's pad  
12 Medicinal plants  
14 Start of Longfellow's "Reverie"  
15 Discouraged  
17 Proper  
18 Scooping person  
19 Penultimate word of a palindrome  
21 Spick's companion  
23 Items on "her fingers"  
24 Shape of a hogan  
25 Always  
27 Flying formation  
28 Soumise is one  
29 Entertains lavishly  
31 Did a clerk's work  
32 Some are rare  
33 Gaucho's cow catcher  
34 Packaged  
37 "I, Libertador"  
40 Young Turk  
41 Hair style

## DOWN

- 2 Thespian  
3 Discom  
4 Site for anthracite  
5 Kind of test  
6 More sensible  
7 Heavy tool  
8 Square  
9 Hebrew lyre  
10 Quantity of heat: Abbr.  
11 Enlarges, as a garment  
12 Heighten  
13 Arithmetic  
14 Fights with all one's might  
16 Earl (Fatha) — jazz pianist  
20 Word with milk or tumble  
22 Nullified  
23 Sahara sight  
24 "Bolder" composer  
26 Cube or sphere  
29 Was ahead  
31 Note in the diatonic scale  
33 Hoods of Londoners' cars  
34 Rugged rock  
35 Rails at  
36 Where young like lived  
37 Built like a fullback  
38 Hobby's high cost of leaving  
39 Takes a rest  
41 B-36, e.g.  
44 Thread for hosiery  
45 Lenten symbol  
47 Nostradamus was one  
48 Collier's access  
49 Famed muralist  
53 rule (ordinarily)  
54 Teachers' org.

## WEATHER

|               | C  | F  |          | C         | F  |    |          |
|---------------|----|----|----------|-----------|----|----|----------|
| ALGARVE       | 26 | 45 | Cloudy   | MADRID    | 24 | 75 | Cloudy   |
| AMSTERDAM     | 17 | 63 | Cloudy   | MIAMI     | 26 | 79 | Cloudy   |
| ANKARA        | 22 | 72 | Cloudy   | MILAN     | 28 | 82 | Cloudy   |
| ATHENS        | 22 | 72 | Cloudy   | MONTREAL  | 26 | 79 | Cloudy   |
| BEIRUT        | 27 | 81 | Mist     | MOSCOW    | 14 | 57 | Overcast |
| BELGRADE      | 27 | 81 | Fine     | MUNICH    | 24 | 75 | Fine     |
| BERLIN        | 26 | 79 | Fine     | MUSKOGEE  | 24 | 75 | Cloudy   |
| BIRMINGHAM    | 27 | 81 | Cloudy   | NICE      | 24 | 75 | Cloudy   |
| BUCAREST      | 27 | 81 | Cloudy   | OSLO      | 14 | 57 | Fine     |
| BUDAPEST      | 27 | 81 | Shower's | PARIS     | 21 | 70 | Overcast |
| CASABLANCA    | 27 | 81 | Cloudy   | PRAGUE    | 24 | 75 | Fine     |
| COPENHAGEN    | 14 | 57 | Overcast | ROME      | 27 | 81 | Fine     |
| COSTA DEL SOL | 27 | 81 | Overcast | SOFIA     | 27 | 81 | Cloudy   |
| DUBLIN        | 14 | 57 | Rain     | STOCKHOLM | 14 | 57 | Cloudy   |
| EDINBURGH     | 14 | 57 | Cloudy   | TEHRAN    | 24 | 75 | Overcast |
| FLORENCE      | 27 | 81 | Fine     | TEL AVIV  | 27 | 81 | Fine     |
| FRANKFURT     | 27 | 77 | Fine     | TOKYO     | 22 | 72 | Mist     |
| GENEVA        | 27 | 73 | Mist     | TULSA     | 27 | 80 | Fine     |
| HELSINKI      | 27 | 80 | Showers  | VIENNA    | 27 | 77 | Fine     |
| ISTANBUL      | 27 | 81 | Fine     | WARSAW    | 24 | 75 | Cloudy   |
| LAS PALMAS    | 27 | 73 | Fine     | ZURICH    | 24 | 75 | Overcast |
| LISBON        | 22 | 72 | Overcast |           |    |    |          |
| LONDON        | 15 | 59 | Overcast |           |    |    |          |
| LOS ANGELES   | 22 | 72 | Clear    |           |    |    |          |

(Yesterday's readings) U.S. and Canada are UTC

(Yesterday's readings U.S. and Canada of 1979 GMT; Los Angeles of 2000 GMT; all others of 1200 GMT.)

## INTERNATIONAL FUNDS

## ADVERTISEMENTS

June 12, 1979

| BANK JULIUS BAER & CO. LTD. |           | Other Funds         |            |
|-----------------------------|-----------|---------------------|------------|
| (1) B. B. Bond              | \$F 72.25 | (1) Alexander Bond  | \$F 44     |
| (2) B. B. Bond              | \$F 72.25 | (2) Arab Finance LP | \$1,000.00 |
| (3) B. B. Bond              | \$F 72.25 | (3) B. B. Bond      | \$F 72.25  |
| (4) B. B. Bond              | \$F 72.25 | (4) B. B. Bond      | \$F 72.25  |
| (5) B. B. Bond              | \$F 72.25 | (5) B. B. Bond      | \$F 72.25  |
| (6) B. B. Bond              | \$F 72.25 | (6) B. B. Bond      | \$F 72.25  |
| (7) B. B. Bond              | \$F 72.25 | (7) B. B. Bond      | \$F 72.25  |
| (8) B. B. Bond              | \$F 72.25 | (8) B. B. Bond      | \$F 72.25  |
| (9) B. B. Bond              | \$F 72.25 | (9) B. B. Bond      | \$F 72.25  |
| (10) B. B. Bond             | \$F 72.25 | (10) B. B. Bond     | \$F 72.25  |
| (11) B. B. Bond             | \$F 72.25 | (11) B. B. Bond     | \$F 72.25  |
| (12) B. B. Bond             | \$F 72.25 | (12) B. B. Bond     | \$F 72.25  |
| (13) B. B. Bond             | \$F 72.25 | (13) B. B. Bond     | \$F 72.25  |
| (14) B. B. Bond             | \$F 72.25 | (14) B. B. Bond     | \$F 72.25  |
| (15) B. B. Bond             | \$F 72.25 | (15) B. B. Bond     | \$F 72.25  |
| (16) B. B. Bond             | \$F 72.25 | (16) B. B. Bond     | \$F 72.25  |
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## PEANUTS



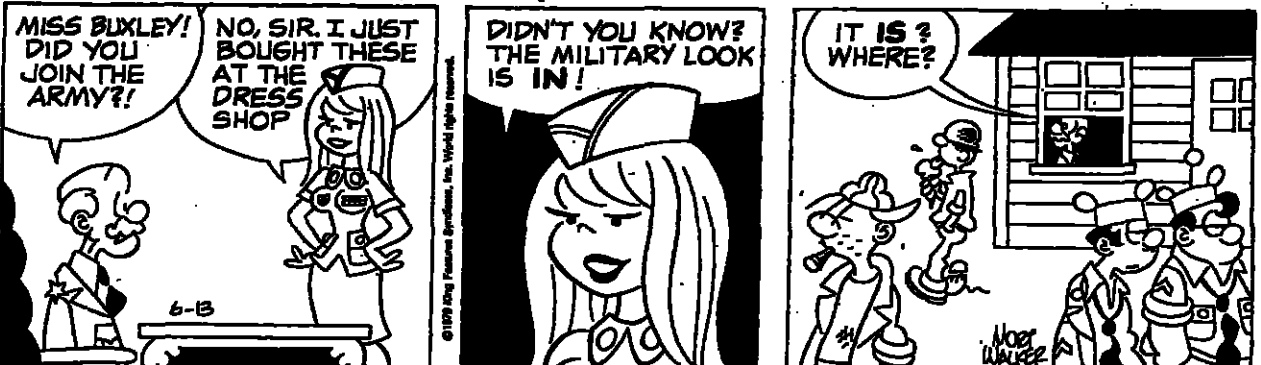
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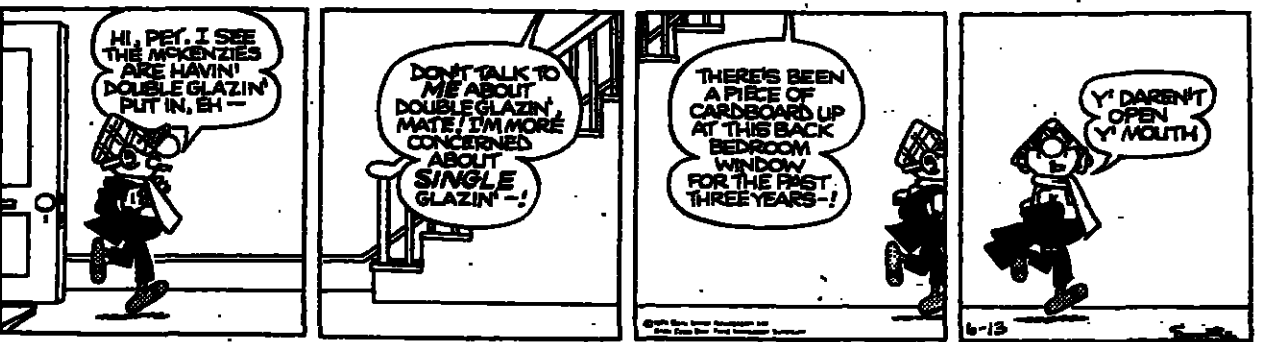
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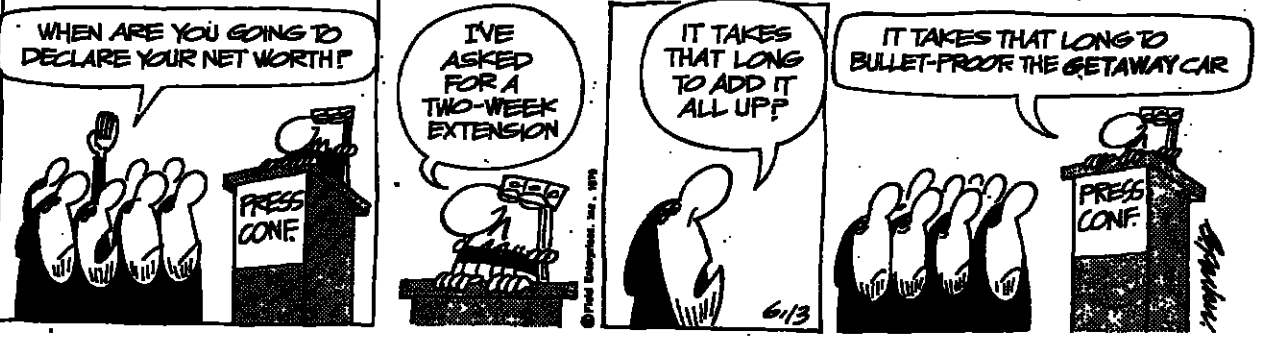
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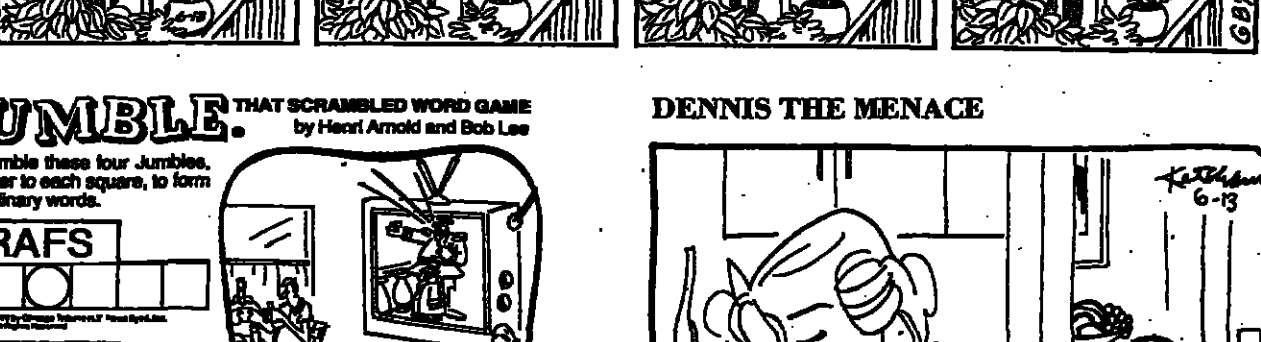
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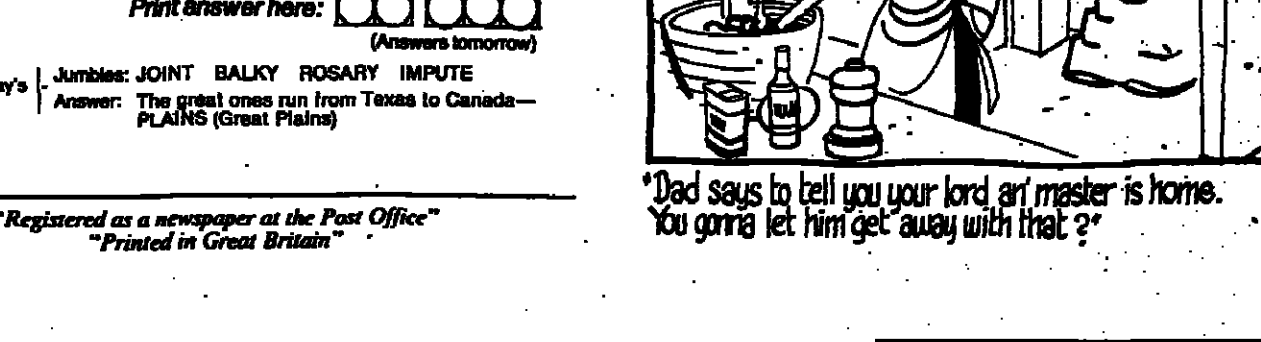
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## JUMBLE



## BOOKS

DAYS

By Mary Robison. Knopf, 180 pp. \$8.95.

Reviewed by Anatole Broyard

MARY ROBISON'S stories seem to me to question our fundamental assumptions about what is relevant in fiction. During most of our waking hours, nothing very exciting occurs and she appears to be interested in those gray areas. She reminds me of Paul Bowles, who had a passion for visiting North African towns that no one else had ever thought it worthwhile to see.

It is as if Miss Robison was attempting to democratize fiction, as if she was saying that life is a rather pointless or inscrutable business and we are most authentically alive when we recognize this and examine it.

Her stories are a form of affirmative action in defense of the poverty of experience. Life is less a luxury boutique of sensations than a thrift shop of ambiguities and ambivalences.

Counterpoints

Some of Miss Robison's stories in "Days," seem to be played out against an implicit counterpoint, as if she was insisting on her view against a ground base of our expectations. I can't imagine her saying "Aren't you bored with the heroic, the melodramatic, the significant? Don't think it's pretentious to go on and on about such things?"

Miss Robison is a scavenger. She consumes what most other writers have ignored as unpalatable. At the very least, she offers a kind of surprise, the surprise of encountering less, rather than more, than we hoped. Her stories deal in reverse O. Henry twists.

It may take a while for you to get used to the stories in "Days" — that is, if you ever do get used to them. In "Apostasy," for example, a young woman named Donna says to her sister, who is a nun, "They said you're dying." "Probably," her sister replies. "Well, Jesus Christ," Donna says. "Well, I'm dying," her sister says. "In a way I envy you," Donna says. "I'm willing to my St. Augustine," her sister says. "Goody," Donna says, and then a bee stings her sister.

When I read this passage, I said to myself, "Now what am I supposed to make of that?" I suppose I could say that I have never read an exchange like that before, and then I would have to wonder whether it is a virtue in Miss Robison to have offered me a novel experience or whether she has simply imposed on me a scale of values that I cannot interpret.

As you can see, Miss Robison makes you think. Perhaps you would prefer to be moved to feel rather than to think, or perhaps, you would prefer not to think about why Miss Robison chose to write that eccentric passage. These are contemporary issues between authors and readers of fiction.

"Kites and Paint," two middle-aged or elderly men who live together are visited by the former wife of one of them. She deplores the fact that her husband has left his tubes of paint uncapped with the result that they are clogged. He says that he never did like to paint. He prefers to make kites now. A hurricane is momentarily expected and he proposes to go out and "waste" his kites in the wind.

This is a bit easier to work with.

The painter-husband is fed up with art, marriage and the other forms of seriousness and expresses his impatience and disdain by sacrificing kites to the hurricane. You might say that the sage of this story is that we are kites in a hurricane.

Some of Miss Robison's stories achieve a rather impressive insouciance. A character Grace says "I've been up for hours playing Scrabble with friends, drinking coffee, I grand." Another character says, "I'm supposed to be bag of peas. Only I don't want to be a man's former wife drops him unannounced and gives a bad haircut. Is this a revenge attempt to render it difficult for him to find another woman? A feigning gesture of subtle touching? Sometimes, in Miss Robison's characters are more sensitive than the pretypes we often find in people's stories. Camilla, for example, "tried to sleep, but the stand by her bed, by her seemed too close to her face, gets up and moves it."

As Hamlet said to Horatio, "There are more things in heaven and earth — than are dreamed in your philosophy." I'm divided in my mind whether to be grateful to Miss Robison for calling my attention to the minuscule mysteries that make up the nitty-gritty of our lives, or whether to see her as those people who root out trash cans.

Once when I was walking Park Avenue very late on a night, I saw a man fishing in a can and in a sudden burst of timidity, I pulled out my pipe and gave him \$5. I think some people will react to Miss Robison's style. I don't suppose there's harm in it, if you don't mind much of it.

Anatole Broyard is a book reviewer for The New York Times.

## Best Seller

The New York Times  
This list is based on reports from 1,400 bookstores throughout the United States on list are not necessarily correct.

- 1 THE MATARESE CIRCLE by Robert Ludlum  
2 GOOD AS GOLD, by Joseph Heller  
3 THIRTY-THREE by John Hackett and other top-ranking NATO generals and admirals  
4 SHIBUMI, by Trevanian  
5 WAR AND REMEMBRANCE, by Leo Tolstoy  
6 HANTO, by Ruth Suck  
7 CHESAPAKE, by James A. Michener  
8 A NECESSARY WOMAN by Helen V. Smith  
9 THE ISLAND, by Peter G. Brown  
10 GHOST STORY, by Peter Straub  
11 SC-OR by Len Deighton  
12 THE VICAR OF CHRIST, by Walter Murphy  
13 CLASS REUNION, by Ross MacKenzie  
14 THE STORIES OF JOHN CHEEVER, by John Cheever  
15 THE PIGEON PROJECT, by Irving Wallace
- NONFICTION  
1 THE COMPLETE SCARS-DALE MEDICAL DIET, by Dr. Scarsdale, M.D., and Sam S. Kistner  
2 THE BRONX ZOO, by Spenser Lytle and Peter Golenbock  
3 HOW TO LIVE, by David Halberstam  
4 THE PRITIKIN PROGRAM, by Nathan Pritikin  
5 LAUREN BACALL, by MYSELF, by Lauren Bacall  
6 HOW TO LIVE, by David Halberstam  
7 THE COMING OF AGE, by Howard Ruff  
8 TO SEE THE RECORD STRAIGHT, by John Sides  
9 CRUEL SHOES, by Sam Martin  
10 THE MIND OF THE SNAIL, by Lewis Thomas  
11 MOMMIE DEAREST, by Barbara Turner  
12 SOPHIA, LIVING AND LOVING, by A.E. Hotchner  
13 BEYOND REASON, by Margaret Truman  
14 THE COMPLETE BOOK OF RUNNING, by James F. Pitt  
15 A DISTANT MIRROR, by Barbara W. Tuchman  
16 A WALK ACROSS AMERICA, by Peter Jenkins

## BRIDGE

By Alan Trice

On the diagramed deal, East-West defended four hearts, after West had opened the bidding with one club and North had overbid his values.


The two club cue-bids was a bizarre application of the Michaels convention, and South bid a good hand once too often when he eventually continued to four hearts.

However, the distribution is such that four hearts is likely to succeed. But in this case the club queen was led and covered by the king.

Covering is usually an error in such a situation, and South would have done better to duck. But he had to allow for the possibility that West had made a cunning lead from A-Q-J — not an unlikely shot for an expert when the bidding had marked the dummy with the club king.

When East won with the ace, he knew that South held hardly anything in the way of high cards. His first move was to lead the spade (ten), playing a suit that could only be attacked from his side of the table.

South won with dummy's queen and led the diamond five. When he saw that his partner held the ace, East put out the king and another spade. This key play lashed a spade trick for the defense before South could establish mounds for discards. The defense took a spade trick, a club trick, two diamond tricks, having the only road to a successful defense.

| NORTH  |  | EAST   |  |
|--|--|--|--|
| ♠ AQJ2   |  | ♠ 1088   |  |
| ♥ KQJ3   |  | ♥ 1088   |  |
| ♦ QJ5  |  | ♦ K878   |  |
| ♣ K102   |  | ♣ A75  |  |
| <div>WEST</div> <div>K76</div> <div>K</div> <div>A32</div> <div>QJ8864</div> |  | <div>  </div> |  |
| SOUTH  |  | WEST   |  |
| ♠ J54  |  | ♠ 754  |  |
| ♥ 87842  |  | ♥ 7  |  |
| ♦ J1084  |  | ♦ 7  |  |

East and West were vulnerable.

bidding:

| East | South | West  |
|------|-------|-------|
| Pass | Pass  | 1♣    |
| Pass | 2♥    | 2NT.  |
| Pass | 4♥    | Pass. |

West led the club seven.







